

Eastern Shore



General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, printer of the Laws of the U. States.

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1805.

[NO. 1....313]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR
ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—
No paper can be discontinued until the same
is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three
weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and con-
tinued for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.
THE STOCKHOLDERS in this Bank
are requested to take notice, that their third payment of Five Dollars on
each share, must be made on Saturday the 14th day of September next, to the President and Directors at Easton, for the Eastern Shore.

By order of the President and Directors,
H. HARRISON, Cashier.
August 27, 1805. 3

FARMERS BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Books
will be opened at Easton on Friday,
Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 28th, and
29th days of September next, for the dis-
posal of four thousand nine hundred and three
Shares in the Farmers Bank of Maryland,
which were not heretofore taken in the sev-
eral counties on the Eastern Shore of this
state, and were returned to the late Com-
missioners. Persons inclined to take shares,
will be pleased to observe, that Fifteen
Dollars per share are to be paid; because
original subscribers will have paid three
installments before the above stated 27th
September.

By order of the President and Directors,
H. HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, August 20, 1805. 6

Eastern Shore Land-Office,
EASTON, August 20th, 1805.
NOTICE is hereby given to all those
whom it may concern, that pursuant
to Directions and Instructions by me
received from the Honorable the Executive
Council, NO SPECIAL WARRANT
will in future be issued from this Office,
that shall contain more than one Location.

JOHN COATS, Reg.

Land-Off. E. Shore.

Mr. Robert Henry Golds-
borough respectfully informs his fellow-
citizens of Talbot county, that he is a
CANDIDATE for their suffrage at the
ensuing election for Delegates to the Ge-
neral Assembly of Maryland.

August 27, 1805. 3

For reasons satisfactory to my
mind, I publish and declare William Barron,
Esq. of Chestertown, to be a SCOUN-
DREL. T. M. FORMAN.

August 27, 1805. 39

The Subscriber
HAS obtained letters of administration
de bonis non, with the will annexed,
on the estate of ALEX'R. McCAL-
LAM, deceased. All persons concerned
will accept of this notice.

PHIL. ST. JOHN DOWNES.

August 27, 1805. 3

For Sale,
A HEALTHY young Negro GIRL,
who is accustomed to the farming
business.—Enquire of the Printer.

August 27, 1805. 4

Notice
THAT I intend to petition the next
General Assembly of Maryland for an
act to open a Canal down Old Town
Branch; likewise to own the arm issuing out
of the said Branch below.

THOMAS HARDCASTLE.

August 27, 1805. 69

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Worcester
county, have obtained from the or-
phans' court of Worcester county, in Maryland,
letters testamentary on the personal
estate of WILLIA M. TOADVINE, late
of Worcester county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceased,
are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers,
on or before the first day of March
next; they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under our hands this 22d day of
August, anno domini 1805.

OUTEN TOADVINE, } Ex's.
PURSELL TOADVINE, }

August 27. 3

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained
letters of administration de bonis
non on the estate of Impey Dawson, of Tal-
bot County, deceased: All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are re-
quested to exhibit the same, with the vou-
cheroft; and all persons indebted to
the said deceased, are requested to make
due payment to the subscriber, or
else legal steps will be taken to recov-
er the same.

JOHN KERSEY, a'm'tor
de bonis non of I. D. der'd.

August 20, 1805. 11

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 17th
day of September next, before the
Court-house in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the
afternoon, to the highest bidder, on terms
which will then be made known, that
valuable FARM and tract of land, the pro-
perty of the subscriber, situate on Miles
river, at present occupied by Samuel Rath,
containing upwards of three hundred acres
of land—a proportion of which is cleared
and the residue heavily timbered—the land
and improvements will be shewn at any
time previous to the sale. This tract of
land is conveniently situated for two farms,
and will be sold as such, or altogether, as
may suit purchasers. Attendance will be
given by the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to him, are re-
quested to make immediate payment, as
he intends leaving this state as early in
October next, as may be convenient—those
having claims against him are desired to
bring them in previous to that time.

JAMES DIXON.

Easton, August 27, 1805. 4

New Packet Resolution.

THE subscriber most respectfully re-
turns his thanks to a generous public
for the liberal encouragement he has
been favored with since he commenced run-
ning a Packet from Easton to Baltimore;
and begs leave to inform those who may
continue their patronage, that he has had
built under his immediate inspection, the
RESOLUTION, which he intends to run reg-
ularly from Easton every Sunday morning
at nine o'clock, and leave Baltimore every
Wednesday morning at the same hour.

The RESOLUTION's cabin is larger than
that of any Packet which ever sailed from
this place; and he flatters himself that the
accommodations will be found equal to
any—united to his unremitting attention to
please, in the transaction of such orders as
may be confided to him.

The RESOLUTION will commence her
first trip on Sunday morning next, the 11th of
September.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. He will dispose of the Anna and
Polly, his present Packet, not two years
old, in complete order, and fails well, on
moderate terms.

Easton Point, Aug. 27, 1805. 6

MILES RIVER, AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE subscriber takes this method of
informing the public, that he has an
elegant new Schooner, called the Dawson,
Capt. Edward Auld, which he intends
running as a Packet and Grain Boat, from
Miles River Ferry to Baltimore; every Saturday
afternoon, at 2 o'clock, call at St. Michael's, and leave there on Sunday morn-
ing at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore; and leave
Baltimore every Wednesday morning at 9
o'clock; on her return. Any orders that
he may be favored with shall be punctually
attended to, the accommodation of pas-
sengers made agreeable, and the favor
gratefully acknowledged by

IMPEY DAWSON.

August 27, 1805. 39

Ten Dollars Reward.

ROKE Dorchester county jail on Wed-
nesday the 7th instant, Henry N. Par-
rott, by trade Tailor, about 5 feet 5 or 6
inches high, a good deal marked with the small
pox, from 26 to 30 years of age. The said
Parrott was committed for debt. Whoever
takes him up, and returns him to the said jail,
shall receive the above reward.

J. HOMAS JAMES PATTERSON,

Sheriff of Dorchester county.

August 27, 1805. 3

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick
county as a runaway, on the 28th of July last, a
negro boy named HARRY, about 19
years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and about 18 or 19
inches high, a good deal marked with the small
pox, has a star over his left eye. His
clothing is a blue cloth coat, coarse linen shirt
and trousers, and wool hat. He says his mas-
ter is Thomas Asberry, of Fairfax coun-
ty, Virginia. His owner is desired to release
him, or he will be sold for his gaol fees agree-
ably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.

August 27, 1805. 8

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the goal of Frederick
county, on the 25th of July last, as a
runaway, a negro man named JIM, about 23
years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high: His cloth-
ing is a velvet jacket, Osnaburg shirt and
trousers, and a wool hat. He says he belongs
to Mr. Evans of Natchez, and that he was
purchased of Rezin Hammond, of Anne Arundel
county, Maryland. His owner is desired to release
him, or he will be sold for his gaol fees agree-
ably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff
of Frederick County.

August 27, 1805. 8

For Sale or Exchange.

REMARKABLY fine BULL, five
years old, well formed and of large
size: ROBERT H. GOLDSDOROUGH.

August 20, 1805. 4

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm
of LENOX & MEELEY, are re-
quested to call at the store of the subscriber,
and make immediate payment. Those
that neglect this notice, may expect to be
dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES LENOX.

Church-hill, August 27, 1805. 3

To be Rented.

THE property at present occupied by
Mr. Abraham Broome, next door to
the Post-Office, on Washington-street, and
possession given on the first of January next.
There are on said lot a two story dwelling
house, with two rooms on a floor, and a passage on
the first floor, with a good garret and two
cellars, and a Store house adjoining the
same—a large and highly cultivated
garden, granary, stable, kitchen, smoke
house, and a well of water in the yard.—
For further particulars apply at the Star-
Office, Easton.

August 27, 1805. 3

For Rent for the ensuing Year.

THE subscriber having purchased the
entire STOCK in TRADE of Doctor
Earle, to which he very shortly expects
a large addition, so as to make his afford-
ment of DRUGS and MEDICINES com-
plete respectfully offers his services to the
public, soliciting their patronage, and prom-
ising the most prompt and punctual at-
tention to all orders he may be favored
with and a constant supply of the best
and most genuine articles in his line that
can be procured.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

Easton, July 23, 1805. 3

New Drug Store,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. David
Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Dor-
ver Streets.

THE subscriber having purchased the
entire STOCK in TRADE of Doctor
Earle, to which he very shortly expects
a large addition, so as to make his afford-
ment of DRUGS and MEDICINES com-
plete respectfully offers his services to the
public, soliciting their patronage, and prom-
ising the most prompt and punctual at-
tention to all orders he may be favored
with and a constant supply of the best
and most genuine articles in his line that
can be procured.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

Easton, July 23, 1805. 3

A Young Man

FROM fifteen to seventeen years of age,
of reputable parents, with a tolerable education,
will be taken at the above shop, if immediate
application is made—none need apply who can-
not be well recommended.

NEW STORE.

John & Thomas Meredith,
HAVE commenced the Mercantile Bu-
siness in this place, opposite the
Court House, where they are now opening a
well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Calimere,
Laced Cambric Muslin,
do. do. Shawls,
Chambray Muslin,
7-8 and 9-8 Fancy Calicos,
9-8 and 6-4 Cambric Muslin,
Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton
Hosiery,

Irish Linnens,
German do. of all kinds, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Groceries
and Hardware, which goods being pur-
chased for cash, will be sold at reduced pri-
ces for cash or produce.

Easton, May 21, 1805. 3

To the Public.

IT being represented to me, that it is re-
ported on the Eastern Shore, that since
my brother Richard Nicoll's absence for the
benefit of his health, there has been a
suspension of his business as a COMMISSION
MERCHANT, &c. I take the lib-
erty to inform his friends and correspond-
ents, that previous to his departure he en-
trusted the management of his said busi-
ness to Mr. Peregrine Barnes and myself;
and that they may rest assured we will use
every exertion in our power to promote
their interest in the disposal of any pro-
duce which they may think proper to con-
sign to my brother during his absence.

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, July 16, 1805. 3

For Sale,

MY FARM in the upper part of
Queen Ann's county, containing about
one thousand acres of land. It lies
about two miles from the Head of Chesapeake,
on the road leading from thence, (by Jo-
nathan Lester's valuable mill, and a place
called Grog-town,) to Dover and Duck
Creek Roads, and is about nine miles
from the latter place, which affords an
excellent and uniform market for all kinds
of produce. The situation is high and
healthy, the soil fertile, and well adapted
to farming, and there are about 350 acres
of the tract in wood and timber.

If not sold at private sale before the 14th
day of September next, it will be offered
on that day at public auction, on the pre-
mises, by Joseph Thompson, Esq. of said
county, who is authorized to sell the same
entire, or in such parcels as may be con-
venient to purchasers. The terms of sale
will be made easy to the purchasers, and
any person wishing for information, or to
view the premises, will be pleased to apply
to Joseph Thompson, Esq. who lives near
the premises, or to the subscriber in An-
napolis.

THOMAS BUCHANAN.

August 6, 1805. 6

Notice:

THE subscriber having obtained let-
ters of administration from the Or-
phan's Court of Talbot county, on the
estate of Sarah Carey, late of said county,
deceased; this is therefore to warn all
persons indebted to said estate, to make
immediate payment to him; and all those
having claims against said estate, are re-
quested to bring them in properly authen-
ticated for settlement.

SAMUEL TURBUTT, adm'tor.
of Sarah Carey, dec'd.

August 20, 1805. 3

From the National Intelligencer.

The conductor of the Political Register has undertaken to destroy the popularity of the administration by shewing their deadly hostility to the "agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests."

For this purpose two powerful batteries are opened; the one against the alleged acts of the government; the other against the speculative opinions of the President.

The exportation of a small consignment of Peltries, not exceeding seven thousand dollars in value, by the agent for Indian affairs, is represented as evidence of a deliberate purpose to depress and destroy our own by preferring foreign manufacturers. A few of the hatters of Philadelphia have been induced to come forward, and to express their sense of this measure, & as might be expected, they deeply depreciate its tendency. Facts have been grossly distorted: a mountain of misrepresentation been raised; but a short disclosure of the truth has reduced it to a mole hill.

Mr. Davy, whose veracity is unimpeachable, has declared that previous to the exportation of the peltries he offered them for sale in the Philadelphia market, and that he only exported them because he could not get a reasonable price for them; and it further appears that the standing instructions of the War Department are not to export what can be advantageously sold at home.

From these facts it follows that the only difference between Mr. Davy and the hatters must have been as to the price of the peltry. He thought he could get more for them by exporting them; and they knew they would stand a better chance of getting them low provided a greater stock was retained in the U. States than the demand required, while by the exportation of a part, that part would be carried to the great European market, sell for its full price, while the part retained in the United States would, likewise, from its diminished relation to the demand, sell for its value. Thus a good and reasonable price would be received for the whole and the government would correspondently be the gainer.

On the other hand, by systematically withholding the exportation of peltry, the natural effect would be its accumulation here beyond the demand, and its inevitable diminution in value. By this, the government and the whole people would be losers. If our manufacturers succeeded in monopolizing the raw materials they could afford to sell their fabrics cheaper; but would they do it? That they would not is evident from the consideration, that they regulate their prices, not by the intrinsic worth of their articles, but by the price of similar imported articles. Now the monopoly in the home market, by diminishing the supply of the foreign market, and rendering the raw materials there scarcer, would necessarily make them dearer, and proportionally elevate the price of the manufactured articles of which they are made. Thus, while our manufacturers could afford to sell their fabrics cheaper they would be enabled to sell them dearer. Is it then at all surprising that they should aim at a monopoly; or that they should do what has always been attempted by manufacturers in like circumstances? It would, however, be truly surprising if the agents of a government apprised of these effects should for the purpose of unduly fostering the interests of a few manufacturers, injure the interests of the whole people, and diminish the national revenue.

We are very much inclined to believe from the irrational clamour, attempted to be excited, that the general interests have heretofore been extensively sacrificed to those of a small class of individuals; and that the reform, now commencing, has spread alarm lest the sources of monopoly should be dried up. It would be an interesting view, to contrast the prices paid in the United States for ten years past, for the peltries sold by the government, with the prices current in Europe. This would enable us to see whether the interest of the whole community have not been sacrificed to the gain of a few; and whether the future prevention of similar injustice does not require other expedients than those heretofore used, and whether among these, an occasional resort to exportation is not necessary.

These animadversions may be considered harsh by the class of individuals to whom they refer. But they are surely too enlightened, not to know, that it is the duty of the government to consult the general interests; that, consequently, it is the duty of their agents to get the best price they can for the articles they sell; and that it is not with any executive officer, without the express sanction of the law, to allow either virtual or direct bounties on manufactures.

So much for this branch of the new attack on the administration. In our next we will say a little on the strictures on the speculative opinions of the President.

In the same spirit with that manifested in the Register, the editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette has presented his readers with the following misstatement of facts, and perversion of motives.

"Considerable part of yesterday's Ga-

zette was taken up in exposing the conduct which certain of Mr. Jefferson's editors have pursued, to defend his administration; and a portion of this day's paper is occupied with extracts from the Political Register, exhibiting striking traits in the character of the administration itself.

"If our information be correct,—and it is from a respectable republican,—executive enmity is carried as far against the agricultural as it is against the mechanics and internal commerce of our country—No American raised hemp, however good its quality, we are assured, is permitted to be used in any cordage for the American navy; and the rope makers in the employ of government are prohibited from purchasing it for that purpose!"

To this piece Mr. John Gordon of Baltimore immediately replied as follows:

Baltimore, 14th August, 1805.
Messrs. YUNDT & BROWN,

Gentlemen,
I beg leave to correct the statement of the executive enmity against agriculture and mechanics, in your Gazette of last evening.—That no American hemp, however good its quality, is permitted to be used in any cordage, for the American navy, and the rope-makers in the employ of government are prohibited from purchasing it for that purpose.

I assure you there was no such stipulation by col. Striker, naval agent for the cordage, Gordon and Smith are making for government; only that it was to be of the first quality, which cannot be made of other than Russia hemp, and only of the first quality of that hemp, of which there are three.

American hemp was not even men-

tioned when we made the contract. For your better information I will add, that first quality cordage cannot be made from American hemp, owing to its being too harsh and not well cleaned; that the difference of price is, American 8 and 9 cents per lb. Russia 13 and 14 cents per lb. consequently no rope maker would attempt to impose cordage made from the lowest price hemp, for first quality.

You will please give the above a place in your Gazette of to-morrow.

I am
Gentlemen,
Your obedient serv't.
JOHN GORDON.

Since receiving the Baltimore print, containing this letter, we have been requested to publish the following communications, which shew, in the clearest manner, the sentiments and measures of the Navy Department, and the competency of the American hemp to the most important purposes of the navy. The reader will perceive, that the statement of Messrs. Chalmers and Parrott being the most circumstantial, gives the clearest views of the quality of that article.

Washington, August 17, 1805.
Mr. SAM'L H. SMITH,

SIR,
In Wednesday's Federal Gazette, of Baltimore, I saw a publication reflecting on our executive for prohibiting the use of our own country hemp, which I was about to answer, but in Thursday's paper I perceive two pieces on the subject, the one as an answer. Taking all into view, though I have no talents or inclination for scribbling, yet I think it a duty I owe to the secretary of the navy and the public, to give through the medium of your paper, the following plain relation. When I came here to establish myself for the purpose of serving the department of the navy with cordage, the secretary gave me positive orders to give all possible encouragement to our country hemp. I stated some objection to its generally being badly cleaned, and of course its not making so neat cordage to look at; but at the same time did believe that it was a stronger fibre; since then I have had an opportunity to give it a trial by the secretary's directing me to prepare some cable yarn of it. I did so, and in September 1803, made cables for the frigate Essex, of the yards of which we boasted of our ship riding independent of Russia, for the cables were so neat in their appearance as not to be easily distinguished from Russia, and gave great satisfaction to the captain at the yard, and also to the officers who were after appointed to her. From that time I have encouraged the hemp, and have paid from 10 to 12 dollars per cwt. for clean country hemp, when I have refused 5 dollars for other American hemp of inferior quality, and could have bought clean Russia for 12 dollars, of which a spinner could spin more in a day than of country; but I did in obedience to orders. Yet I never ventured to make one coil of running or a piece of standing rigging of it, only because I thought it would not look so neat as the Russia. But the result of my experience in the business is this, that for cables, hawsers, or any water ropes, it will answer as well; I hesitate to say outwear, as I have not had a trial, but it will not make so neat running or standing rigging.

Our farmers do not understand water rotting, they generally dew rot, of course do not make so clean; but when it is well cleaned it is stronger. There are

considerable objections to the manufacturer purchasing this hemp. It generally needs so much cleaning in which it loses considerably, so much so, that it is not easily to ascertain its loss. And again, no spinner can spin as much yarn in the same time from our country as he can from the Russia hemp. The particular color of Russia is an advantage to its looks, while our hemp at best has a dark look, and when it imbibes the tar, is not so neat in its appearance to the eye, tho' the yarn be otherwise equal or preferable.

I aim nothing in this but plain truth, which must support itself.

And remain your humble serv't.

JOHN CHALMERS, Jun.

Mr. SMITH.

HAVING seen a piece in the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, calculated to impress the public mind with a belief that the present administration is not friendly to the produce and manufactures of our country, and that the Naval department has been wanting in their duty in not making experiments of, or giving proper encouragement to American hemp; and having been employed almost wholly by that department for five years, I think it my duty to state what has come to my knowledge on that subject.

Soon after Mr. Smith came into office, he made particular enquiries into the quality and price of country hemp to be procured at this market, and particularly requested that the highest price should be given for the best clean country hemp, and that it was his wish that a fair experiment should be made; and if it was found equal in quality, tho' the appearance might not be so good it ought to be brought into use. I well remember

that in the spring of 1803, the Secretary appeared desirous that I should purchase hemp or yarn from Kentucky, as large supplies of excellent quality are to be had there. In fitting out the Essex a

bout two years ago, the experiment was made: her cables were of country hemp and highly approved, and in fitting out the Mediterranean fleet last summer, Mr. Chalmers and myself made the cables and water ropes mostly of country hemp; and I have understood that those officers who have returned, have said "the cables were more approved of than the cordage," which was made of Russia hemp.

Indeed those acquainted with that article cannot question the superiority of the lint of the country hemp to that of Russia; and the improvement made within a few years in rotting and cleansing it, has exceeded all expectation. I have received hemp of Col. Douglas of Loudon county for two years past, as properly rotted and cleaned as the imported; and last summer I purchased a quantity of a Mr. Beall, which was sent by a Mr. Willis, of Berkley county, and which had been water rotted, which in color and other respects

so resembled the Russia, that my spinners did not know the difference. With encouragement so liberal and effective, and experiments so flattering to our agriculture, ought not our citizens to be well pleased?

RICH'D. PARROTT.

George town, Aug. 17, 1805.

A machine has lately been put into the secretary of state's office, by a Mr. John McBride, of South Carolina, but late from Tennessee, and a patent taken out for securing the profits thereof to the ingenious inventor. This machine, which is called the Columbian Spiner, is so contrived as to gin, card and spin at the same time; it is operated by one person, who is perfectly adequate to the whole direction of it. This model spins 12 threads, and machines may be so enlarged as to spin any greater number.

The machine requires no other attendance than the person who feeds it with the seed cotton, who also turns the wheel by which the operations are carried on.

It might be advantageously worked by water: the owner of the present model finished one of 15 threads (which he left at Tennessee) that by great exertions ex-

tended each thread 7 yards in a minute. Many ladies and gentlemen of Washington and George-town have seen this model, and expressed the highest satisfaction at it.

We wish our ingenious countrymen success in his invention, and we sincerely hope he may be rewarded in the sale of his machines. No doubt a discerning public will see their utility, and avail themselves of the use of so valuable an article.

[Wab. Fed.]

Egyptian Wheat.—A pound of this grain having been lately sent by Mr. W. Moore of Dublin, as a present to Mr. Jefferson, the following account taken from a late English paper will shew its produce and the estimation in which it is held in England. "Mr. Shoveller of Lincoln, three years ago, planted thirty five grains of this wheat. The second year produced 10 bushels. This year he reaped upwards of 40 quarters, part of which, the last week, he sold at five guineas per quarter."

PRINTING

In its usual variety, executed in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice at the STAR-OF-FICE.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

CIVIS — N. J.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

THE General Assembly of this state having at their last session, passed a law that virtually abolishes the general court, it will necessarily become the duty of the next legislature either to ratify or reject this proposed alteration in our constitution. This being an object of high importance to the people, it is certainly desirable, that prior to the next election, the utility, propriety and policy of the measure should be fully discussed, as it may then be thought necessary to declare to our delegates the result of our maturest reflections on this interesting point.

I would immediately proceed to consider the proposed alteration in our constitution. This being an object of high importance to the people, it is certainly desirable, that prior to the next election, the utility, propriety and policy of the measure should be fully discussed, as it may then be thought necessary to declare to our delegates the result of our maturest reflections on this interesting point.

It has been publicly contended, that although a majority of two successive legislatures may alter or amend the constitution on any points of UNIVERSAL concern; yet that the general court could not be done away, unless TWO THIRDS of the legislature should assent thereto.

It will be immediately recollect by most of my readers, that the general court exists by virtue of the 56th section of the constitution, and therefore stands on the same extensive ground with other parts of that instrument, which guarantees general rights to the people of Maryland, without designating whether they belong to the Western or Eastern shore.

But it is objected that the general court is an "institution which relates to the Eastern shore particularly," and that the provision as contained in the 59th section of the constitution, declares, "that nothing in this form of government," which relates to the Eastern shore particularly, "shall at any time be altered, unless at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly shall concur." Let us proceed to consider this objection.

To those persons unacquainted with the geographical division of Maryland, the above provision in the constitution might appear paradoxical; but to the citizens of the state, the reason for introducing this restriction is not less universally understood than approved.

The wise and patriotic framers of the constitution were fully sensible, that from natural causes, the Western shore then was, and always must be, more populous and more wealthy than the Eastern; and that on any plan of just representation, they would have the greater portion of delegates. They were also fully aware, that whenever the interests of the two shores came in competition, the Eastern must yield the boon.

This suggested the necessity of the constitutional provision, that in all those cases where exclusive privileges were enjoyed by the citizens of the Eastern shore, a majority of the legislature should neither alter nor change the enjoyment.

The question is now fairly before us, reduced to its present form. Is the enjoyment of the general court the exclusive province of the inhabitants of the Eastern shore? or do they enjoy this privilege in COMMON with the whole people of Maryland? For if this right is exclusively attached to the Eastern shore, less than two thirds of all the members of each branch of the legislature cannot affect it; but if it is enjoyed only as a UNIVERSALLY extended system, it then stands on the same general ground with other parts of the constitution, and may be affected by a similar procedure.

In the course of the constitution, I find the following cases of exclusive privilege attached to the Eastern shore—"They shall have a treasurer"—"They shall have six senators"—"They shall have a register of the land office." Now in these cases, the constitution is clear and imperative.—The separate rights to be enjoyed by the citizens of the Eastern shore are clearly enumerated and defined, and a majority of the legislature could not curtail them; they could only be affected by the votes of two thirds of all the members.

Let us now examine that section of the constitution which gives being to the general court, and endeavor to find out whether, in words or in spirit, it contemplates this court "as relating to the Eastern shore particularly;" or whether it is part of a GENERAL judicial system, calculated for the happiness and advantage of the WHOLE people of Maryland.

The 56th section of the constitution has the following provision for the establishment of the high judicial courts—"That there be a court of appeals, composed of persons of integrity and found judgment in the law, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the general court, court of chancery, and court of admiralty—

"That one person of integrity and sound judgment in the law, be appointed chancellor—that three persons of integrity and sound judgment in the law, be appointed judges of the court, now called the provincial court; and that the same court be hereafter called and

"known by the name of the court: which court shall sit on the Western and Eastern shores, for transacting and determining the business of the respective shores, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint."

Having quoted the express words in the constitution that provide the general court and court of appeals, the fair and honest interpretation of this provision now becomes the object of our enquiry.

In my judgment it is as follows.—That a general court, admiralty court, chancery court, and court of appeals, should be established for the use, happiness and convenience of the WHOLE people of Maryland, and that these courts exist on the same principles with other GENERAL provisions in the constitution. That independently on the imperative words, "which court shall sit on the Western and Eastern shores," no obligation arose with the legislature to have any session of this court on the Eastern shore; but that under those words (the general court having been first established) it became an exclusive privilege of the Eastern shore to have a session of that court for transacting their business.

Nor while the general court shall have being, can less than two thirds of all the members of each branch of the legislature alter or change the right of the Eastern shore to a session of this court.

The arguments of the opposition would apply with full force, if the last legislature had made an attempt to exclude the Eastern shore from a session of the general court, AND YET CONTINUED THE SYSTEM. In that case a right "relating to the Eastern shore particularly," would have been abridged; for while the general court shall continue, it is an exclusive right of the Eastern shore to have a session of this court on that shore.

In order further to illustrate my ideas of general and particular rights, and the mode by which each may be affected by the legislature, let me put a case from the constitution.

By the 1st section, the senate is made a constitutional branch of the legislature, and by the 14th, 15th and 16th sections, the mode of electing the senators, their qualifications, their numbers, and periods of service, are prescribed. Now let us suppose that the next General Assembly, adopting the visionary scheme of ONE REPRESENTATIVE BRANCH, should by a majority pass a law to abolish the senate—such law, its object being UNIVERSAL, would unquestionably be constitutional. But should the same legislature, by only a similar majority, pass an act, that the Western shore should have ten senators, and the Eastern but five, such act would as clearly be unconstitutional, for while the senate shall exist as a component part of the government, the right of the Eastern shore to have six members in fifteen, is a special and particular privilege, from which they never can be excluded, unless by the votes of two thirds of all the members of each branch of the legislature.

Again.—The senate are constitutionally elected for five years, and are empowered to fill up their own vacancies. Suppose a future General Assembly should by law reduce their TERM of service to three years, and adopt a more REPUBLICAN mode of filling up vacancies—I presume this could be done by a majority of two succeeding legislatures, unless it can be established, that it is a particular and exclusive right belonging to the Eastern shore, that her senators shall continue in office five years, although those from the Western, by this arrangement, must be limited to a much less period.

Finally—By attentively considering the section of the constitution that gives being to the general court and court of appeals, it will be found to embrace objects of GENERAL and UNIVERSAL concern, and to rest on the same foundation (as to the right of repeal by a majority) with other general provisions of the constitution.

CIVIS.—
In my two next numbers, I shall consider the propriety and utility of abolishing the general court.

Quen-Ann's county, }
Ang. 24, 1805. }

"Waynesborough, July 30, 1805.

"I sit down to give you an account of the negro business, from the date of my last.

"One other negro was found guilty and hanged with the two I wrote you were to be hung the Wednesday following the date of my last. One other found guilty, was pilloried, whipped, nailed and his ears cut off on the same day.

"Some others, who were guilty in a less degree, were whipped, and discharged; others were acquitted for the want of sufficient evidence to convict them. The court then adjourned until after the superior court at Newbern, owing to the business of some of the parties concerned in that court. This court met again on Thursday last, tried and acquitted one for the want of the witnesses being bro't up. Nothing more was done till yesterday, when the court tried another, who is sentenced to transportation, a greatly to act of assembly. Our election commencing to morrow, the court adjourned until next day, when it is expected the four will be tried, and on none, if taken, if not he will be exonerated."

* See, an essay in the Star of 16th of April last, under signature of "A Friend to the Constitution."



OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
September 3, 1805.

The FARMER'S BANK will commence business about the middle of September—We are happy to find that it is confidently expected the remainder of the shares will be purchased when the books are opened—There is one circumstance with regard to this bank of which we are glad to be informed—that the directors are mostly, if not all, gentlemen who need no discounts—and who are resolved to distribute the capital so that the agricultural interests shall be benefited—If our state money must be placed out in banks, why not make one large state bank from which every town might be encouraged—having a branch placed in it—under the direction of the legislature—and not liable to be converted into a mere opportunity of shewing personal or political dislike. We most heartily recommend the Farmers' Bank to all those who desire the prosperity of the state—in opposition to the aggrandizement of individuals—and we wish that the members of the assembly at their next session would withdraw their stock from all the other banks, and by placing it in this new bank, give it a great superiority over all the other institutions of this kind in this state.

Balt. Ev. Post.

General orders have been issued by the governor of this state, to the commanders of the militia, to march at a moment's warning. We understand the governors of other states have given similar orders—This call upon the militia, is for the purpose of carrying into effect, a law, "for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction;" passed at the last session of congress.

Virginia Argus.

New-York, August 24.

Capt. Prince, who arrived at Salem on Monday from Marseilles and Gibraltar, informs that one of the Tripolitan corsairs has been captured by an American frigate.

Philadelphia, August 26.

General Moreau—The ship New York, capt. George, arrived here on Saturday last, in 48 days from Cadiz, with Gen. MOREAU, his lady, and two children, on board, in good health. They landed at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and were received by the citizens with the most respectful attention.

Extract of a letter from John Shaw, Esq. commanding officer of the United States frigate John Adams, dated Gibraltar, June 15, 1805.

"With pleasure I inform you of my arrival here (after a passage of thirty days) from New York. The second day after leaving Sandy Hook, I unfortunately separated from the gun boats in a heavy gale from E. N. E. to E. accompanied with a thick fog, which lasted three or four days. On the 10th instant I fell in with No. 10, lieutenant Cartey, out from Norfolk 27 days. He reported, his boat far exceeded his expectations, and was capable of living in any sea; and that he lay to remarkably well. I found lying to an anchor here gun boats No. 3, lieutenant Maxwell, No. 6 lieutenant Lawrence, and No. 5 lieutenant Harrison, all perfectly well. These boats all exceeded the expectations of their officers. No. 2, lieutenant Izard, No. 8, lieutenant Haradan, and No. 9, lieutenant Elbert, sailed from this port for Tripoli yesterday morning.

"Letters from Commodore Baron; of the 21st April, make no mention of any prospects of peace, and state that he was making active preparations for the summer's siege. He has bought three large schooners, which he has cut down, strengthened and placed bombs on board. The blockade has been kept up the whole winter very rigidly by our squadron; but the north winds occasionally compelled our fleet to weigh and beat off the shore. The result is that two small cruisers have got out. They have been lately spoke off Corsica, which I presume is their cruising ground.

"Captain Bainbridge, officers and crew, are all well and not harshly treated. I flatter myself, that they will be all liberated this summer, as I am sure every exertion of our officers will be employed to effect this."

"I am employed this morning in mounting the cannon on the boats, with my main yard, and the instant it is done, if the wind will favor, shall weigh my anchor for Tripoli."

"Captain Stewart sailed from hence on the 2d in company with one of our store ships for Malta.

"P. S. Commodore Barron's health is perfectly restored."

The frigates United States and Chesapeake, are ordered to be immediately prepared for service. To the friend of peace, these symptoms can afford no pleasure, but if impious necessity demand them, he must submit, and silently lament the folly of mankind.

[*Alex. Expositor.*]

The United States frigate Adams, has sailed from Hampton roads for her station off Charleston. She was spoken off New-Point by a vessel arrived at Baltimore.

Elections in Tennessee.

Mr. SEVIER is elected Governor by a large majority. Messrs. Campbell, Dickson, and Rhea are re-elected representatives in Congress.

Major Kenan is elected a representative to Congress in the room of Mr. Gillespie, deceased.

William Lattimore (a decided republican) is elected a delegate to Congress by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly of the Mississippi Territory—and not liable to be converted into a mere opportunity of shewing personal or political dislike. We most heartily recommend the Farmers' Bank to all those who desire the prosperity of the state—in opposition to the aggrandizement of individuals—and we wish that the members of the assembly at their next session would withdraw their stock from all the other banks, and by placing it in this new bank, give it a great superiority over all the other institutions of this kind in this state.

Extract of a letter, dated Montreal, August 3.

"This moment the Quebec post is in with an account of the capture of the Newfoundland convoy."

The Frigate John Adams and eight of the gun-boats had departed from Gibralter to join the squadron in the Mediterranean previously to the 25th June last. Gun boat No 7 having been forced to put back to New-York did not sail again until the 20th June, and she is the only one which has not reached the Mediterranean.

NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

J. B. Cordin, Esq. of Bradensburgh, has added something to the information we lately gave concerning discoveries and settlements on the western coast of North America. He was an officer on board the same vessel with Capt. Kendrick. On the arrival of Capt. Metcalfe at Washington Island, Mr. Cordin engaged with him as his second officer, and pilot for the coast. This was the first port visited by Capt. Metcalfe. Mr. C's journals, during the time of his being in the Eleonora until his arrival in China, are now in the state of Massachusetts. Capt. Metcalfe was cut off on his second visit to Washington Island, in attempting to tow his vessel into Barret's Inlet, and all the people, excepting one, were massacred. The tract of land purchased by Capt. Kendrick, as mentioned in Capt. Crowninshield's correct and intelligent statement to Dr. Mitchell, was at Nootka Sound, and his grantors were CALLUM and MARQUINNA, two noted chiefs, though both are since dead. Mr. Cordin says, the Russians were on the coast as early as 1788, as far south as Cook's river, where they had erected several huts. Speaking of Columbia river, he thinks the name was given by Capt. Gray, of the Mary Washington, at the very time he was on the coast with Capt. Kendrick, in the ship Columbia.

N. Y. pap.

Those gentlemen wishing to commence with the present number of the Star, commencing with the seventh year, are informed that papers are prepared for them, in order to make their files complete.

Nos. I. & II. "Vindication of Mr. Jefferson" from the Richmond Enquirer, are received, and shall appear in the Star. The respectability of evidence which supports the numbers received, will put the most inveterate defamers of character at defiance.

"Franklin" in reply to James Elliott, with a variety of valuable matter is posted for the want of room.

X. Z. in reply and farewell to his many opponents in the last Star is received and shall appear.

"One of the People" must have another reading, when he shall hear from us.

"Dick Bodkin" is not far wrong, and shall have a place.

"D. E." and "A Voter," are both laid over for the present—but shall have a hearing.

Wants to Purchase,
FROM 15 to 20 likely YOUNG NEGROES, for which a generous price in cash, will be given. Boys and Girls from 12 to 20 years of age will be preferred. Enquire at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, E. F.

September 3, 1805.

3

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Webster, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1805.

CLOUDSBERRY KIRBY, adm'r
of William Webster, deceased;
Easton, September 3, 1805.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

OBSERVER—No. II.

In my first number I made a few observations on the administration of Mr. Adams; much more might be said; but as I mean to be succinct in my remarks, I shall enter on the subject which I proposed in my last.

The friends of American liberty viewed Mr. Jefferson as a man pre-eminent in qualifications to discharge the arduous functions attached to the office of the chief magistracy. They knew he had abilities; and from the uniform tenor of his life, they fully believed that he would exercise for the public good, those talents which had distinguished his honorable career. They believed that the patriotism which inspired his philanthropic soul when he penned that instrument which first publicly announced the determination of our countrymen to break the shackles of foreign tyranny, had not become extinct, but continued still to animate him. These considerations were well founded. They made an honorable effort, and he was elected by a handsome majority. Thus the powerful arm of the demon of aristocracy was broken; her gigantic towers crumbled with the dust; and the enemies of American liberty were "driven from the society of men," to let them know, that the people can advance whom they will to power, and consign to private life those who have rendered themselves unworthy of public confidence.

When Mr. Jefferson found himself thus chosen by the suffrages of a free people, he discovered that much must be undone, before any thing could be done towards advancing national greatness.—What has Mr. Jefferson not done?—He has imposed no new taxes; he has created no standing army; he has contracted no new debt; he has passed no alien law, where by the population of our country was greatly checked—nor has he passed a sedition law, under the execution of which, the measures of his administration might be hidden from public view—neither has he provoked to jealousy and resentment one nation, and courted alliance with another.—But he has repealed internal taxes; abolished useless offices; he has well nigh discharged the national debt; he has opened our country as an asylum for the oppressed and persecuted of other climes to resort to, and enjoy the blessings of liberty; he has considered that the rectitude of his life, and the tendency of his measures, are sufficient to ensure the respect and support of a grateful people; he has cultivated "peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." The whole of his administration has been such, that men who were formerly his enemies, now hail him as the benefactor of their country.

View the great acquisition of LOUISIANA, a country which is of an unknown extent; a soil, the most productive of all the blessings of life; a climate, the most salubrious; with waters the most majestic, down whose current is wafted the fruits of the honest labourer, to bring him a recompence commensurate to his toil. This TERRITORY was acquired by honorable negotiation, while the remnant of the oppressive band, endeavored to involve us in a BLOODY WAR, to possess ourselves of that to which we had no right. By the wisdom of our government, the lives and industry of thousands have been saved, and converted into general utility, which otherwise must have been sacrificed at the shrine of aristocratic ambition.

The aborigines of our country who had long been neglected, have by Mr. Jefferson been taken under his parental care. Superfluous territory has been ceded to us by the Indians, and in return they receive domestic utensils. In the forests which used to resound with the shrieks of savage cruelty, are now heard

the sound of the hammer, the axe, the saw and the loom.—The ground which was once drenched with human blood, now spontaneously yields the necessities of life—Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, through the instrumentality of Mr. Jefferson, are beginning to dawn in their regions; and civilization and religion finding a welcome reception among them.

Under Mr. Jefferson's administration we are rapidly advancing to an unrivaled state in the annals of the world. Population increases; industry is liberally rewarded; and knowledge is diffusing itself throughout the almost boundless extent of our Republican Empire. The road to honor and preferment is open to all alike, and the lowest man in the nation, by his talents and virtuous conduct, may become the greatest.

Such, fellow-citizens, is a concise view of the blessings of a republican administration. Will you not wonder at the opposition which has been raised against Mr. Jefferson and his administration?—My next number shall be occupied by a view of the opposition of the fallen faction, and the effect which it has produced.

OBSERVER.

August 30, 1805.

BLANKS
FOR SALE,
AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

FARMERS' BANK.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from Annapolis and Easton, the following Resolution has been passed at a joint meeting of the Directors of the Bank and Branch Bank.

RESOLVED, That the Directors for the several counties be authorized and directed to receive in their respective counties from all persons who may offer to subscribe for stock in the Farmers' Bank on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September next, powers of attorney enabling some person to subscribe for them at Annapolis or Easton, as the case may be; and also to receive from persons, so disposed to subscribe, any part or the whole of the amount of said shares, provided that they shall not receive less than fifteen dollars on each share; and all subscriptions made under powers as aforesaid shall be held and deemed as valid, as it made by the individuals themselves at Annapolis or Easton, on the foregoing days.—And the Directors are required to transmit all sums received by virtue of the foregoing power, as soon thereafter as may be effected.

Extract from the proceedings of the joint meeting of the President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis, on 28th Augt., 1805.

4 J. MUIR, Chairman.

Public Sale.

On the 18th of the present month, Will be sold at the Dwelling-houses of the subscriber, in Easton, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months for all sums above ten dollars, and cash for all sums under, the subscriber giving bond or note, with approved security, on delivery of the articles, without interest if paid on the day it becomes due, if not, interest from the day of sale.

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. also, two Cows, one gives milk, and two Horses.

And on the SAME DAY, At his Store in Washington street, will be sold on the above terms, a variety of Dry Goods and Hardware, Of the best qualities, and well assorted. The sale will commence at the house at ten o'clock, and at the store at two o'clock. Attendance will be given at both places by JAMES DIXON.

Easton, 3d g h mo. 1805. 3

Public Sale.

Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, at Easton, on Tuesday the first day of the General Court,

A Coachee, with side and front Glasses—if not sold then, I will barter or sell it and a pair of Horses on a credit of 12 months.

WILLIAM E. SETH

Head of Wye, September 3, 1805. 18

A fresh supply of MEDICINE.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has for sale,

A LARGE and general supply of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyers, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. all of which he purchases on the best terms, and from the latest importations; and as he shall deem himself contented with a moderate advance on the cost, he can with the greatest propriety recommend this assortment to the attention of those who wish to purchase Medicine, for quantity, quality and price.

All orders from a distance will be as firmly and promptly attended to, and the articles charged at the same price as if the purchasers were present; and they may expect no disappointment in having their orders entirely filled up, as there is scarcely an article now in use included in the Materia Medica, but what the subscriber has on hand. All kinds of Pictures, Pots, Ointments, &c. &c. also Shop Furniture of every description, Surgeons' Pocket Cases of Instruments, Vials, &c. &c. &c.

Those who think proper to honor him with their custom, may rest assured that nothing on his part shall be wanting to meet their approbation.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.

Easton, Sept. 3, 1805. 18

This is to give Notice;

THAT the subscriber, of Talbot county, has obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor JAMES BORDLEY, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1805.

HUGH SHARWOOD, of Huntington, Adm'r.

3

Take Notice;

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES WRIGHT, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the first day of the first month next; otherwise they may by law be deprived of all benefit arising from the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of the 8th mo. 1805.

31 HATFIELD WRIGHT, Ex'r.

An Overcoat Wanted.

ONE well recommended, will receive two hundred dollars per annum, and all usual accommodations.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Queen Anne's county, Aug. 6, 1805. 5

LADIES' TOASTS—Fourth of July.

Extract from the Toasts drunk (under the discharge of full bumpers of Tea) by a party of Ladies assembled at Harmony Grove, in Lyne, Connecticut. The day we celebrate—

May generations yet unborn,
With acclamations hail the works,
That made them free,
Long as the sun shall run its round,
By sons, Columbia, shall be found
Champions of Liberty.

Sisters of Discord—May they walk
barefoot upon the thistles of anxiety, and
reap the thorns of contempt with the sickle
of despair.

* The Tea Party—Thirty one years
since our fathers' patriots deprive our
mothers of the use of tea—May our moth-
ers' tea never deprive us of our fathers'
patriotism.

Wives—May their virtuous conduct
induce each husband to exclaim—

"Should I ten thousand years enjoy my life,
"I could not praise enough so good a wife."
Husbands—

For Sale or Rent,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, STORE
HOUSE, and LOT of GROUND,
situate near Wye Mill, on the main road
leading from Centreville to Easton, at pre-
sent occupied by the subscriber. The situa-
tion of this property is well known as an
excellent stand for a retail store; the lot is
at present well set with clover, and has the
advantage of a spring of fine water. Pos-
session can be given to any one who may
desire to rent or purchase, on the first day
of January next.

On Tuesday, the 17th day of September
next, will be Sold on the above-mentioned
Premises.

HORSES, Cows, Hogs, and sundry
Household Furniture, with many other ar-
ticles of property, a part of which belongs
to the estate of Dennis McCormick, deceased,
on a credit of six months.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

August 20, 1805. 5w

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable
Alexander C. Hanson, Chancellor of
Maryland, will be SOLD AT PUBLIC
VENDUE on Saturday the 21st day of
September next, at 10 o'clock in the fore-
noon on the premises, all the real estate of
Levin Gunby, late of Somerset county de-
creased, supposed to contain between three
and four hundred acres of LAND, well
adapted to the growth of Indian corn and
tobacco, and part of it well timbered.—
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser
or purchasers shall pay the purchase mon-
ey on the day of sale, or on the ratification
of the sale by the Chancellor, which
ratification if made at all, will be just two
weeks after the Trustee makes his report
of the sale.

TUBMAN LOWES, Trustee.
Somerset County, August 20, 1805. 3

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of
the late WILLIAM COTTMAN, will
be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday,
the 25th of September next,

THAT valuable and well improved
FARM, formerly the property of
William Adams, esq. being in Somerset coun-
ty, situate on the head of Wocomoco creek,
within five miles of Prince Anne, and ten
of Salisbury—containing about 34 acres,
on which there is an elegant two story brick
House, completely finished in the most
fashionable manner, with a good cellar,
pantry, and kitchen below; there is also a
good cook-room adjoining the house, an
excellent granary with a good cellar, two
large barns, and all other convenient houses,
and a good apple and peach orchard, with
a great variety of almost all kinds of fruit.
The soil is very fertile, easily cultivated,
and well adapted to the culture of wheat,
corn and tobacco. The purchaser will be
at liberty to sow a crop of wheat on the
farm this present year. Bond and security,
bearing interest from the day of sale, will
be required for the payment of one third
part of the purchase money on the first day
of January next, at which time possession
will be given, and one third to be paid on
the eleventh day of October, 1807, and
the residue on the eleventh day of Octo-
ber, 1808.

William Cottman,
Levin Farrington,
Lazarus Cottman, Executors.
August 13, 1805. 6w

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable, the
Chancellor for the state of Maryland, to me
directed, dated February Term, 1805.

WILL be sold on the premises at

THE PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday
the 1st day of October next, (it fair, if
not the first fair day after) all that undivided
moiety of lands, situate, lying and
being in Dorchester county, the property
of Jeremiah Colston, deceased, consisting
of a tract of land called Saint Anthony's;
a tract of land called Chance; a tract of
land called Roxall, and a tract of land called
Prakarde, with all the lands adjoining,
including the whole point, agreeably to a
deed of bargain and sale, from James Le-
compte to the said Jeremiah Colston, dated
the 9th October, 1797.

Also, will be sold the day after the sale
of the above lands, all the land contained
in the deed from Henry Colston to the said
Jeremiah Colston, where the dwelling
house and wind mill stands, opposite to
Oxford in Talbot county, known by the
name of Cove Hole. The purchaser or
purchasers, giving bond with approved
security for paying the purchase money with
interest within twelve months from the
day of sale.—The whole will be sold sub-
ject to the widow's dower.

All the creditors of the said Jeremi-
ah Colston deceased, are requested to exhibit
their claims with the vouchers there-
of to the Chancellor within four months
from the time appointed for the first sale
mentioned above.

CHARLES EMORY, Trustee
of Jeremiah Colston, deceased.
Easton, August 20, 1805. 7

In Chancery, July 17, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by
Ephraim King Wilson, Trustee for
the sale of the real estate of Joshua Col-
lighan, deceased, shall be ratified and
confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be
shown before the first day of October next:
Provided, a copy of this order be inserted
in the Easton newspaper before the first
day of September next.

The report states that one hundred and
five acres of land, part of a tract called
"Bacon Quarter" in Worcester county,
was sold for £131 current money.

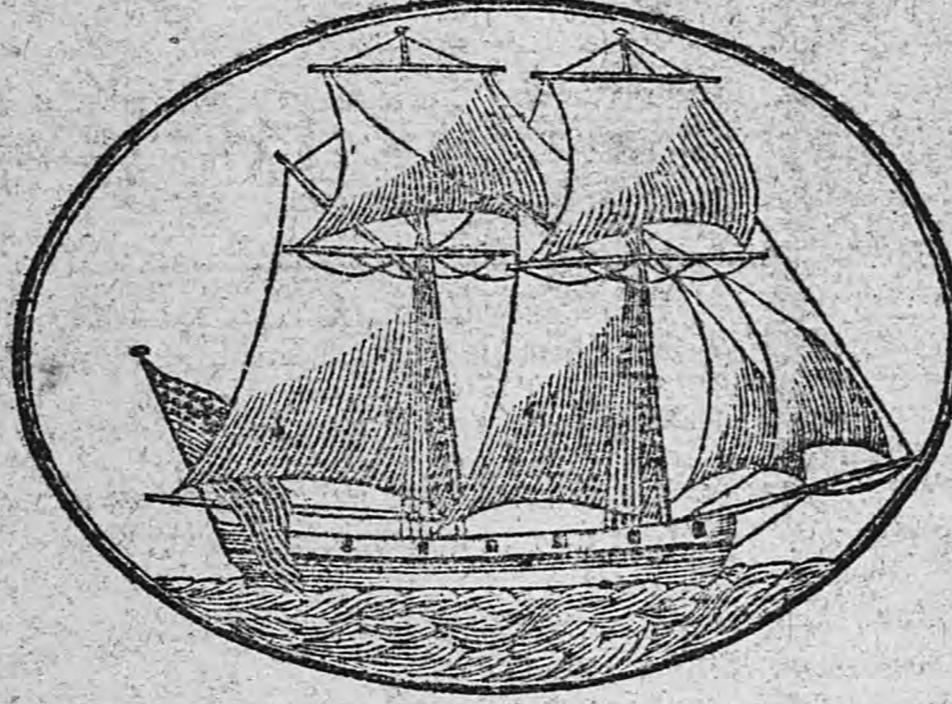
Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

REG. CUR. CAN.

August 20. 3

Easton and Baltimore Packet, and Grain Boats.



THE FARMERS PACKET

WILL sail from Easton every Wednesday morning between the hours of nine and ten o'clock; and leave Baltimore every Saturday morning about the same hour.—The above mentioned Packet is new, sails fast, and in nice order for the reception of Freight or Passage. The subscriber has two other BOATS in good order, which will run with Wheat, Corn, and other Freights that may offer either from Choptank or Miles River, by a line or orders being left at his Packet-Office, Easton Point. Experienced and skillful Skippers are employed for the Grain Boats; and every attention shall be paid to the orders of his friends, and the public in general; and personal attention given to the Packet, by

The Public's humble servant, SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton Point, July 23, 1805. If

To the Independent Voters of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN,
BEING solicited by a number of my
friends, I am induced to offer myself
as a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S Office,
at the next election for Sheriff of Talbot
county. Should I be so fortunate as to meet
with your approbation, every exertion by
me shall be made to give general satis-
faction; but on the contrary, should you
think proper to make choice of some other
person, I shall bow with humble acquies-
cence to their better judgments.

Your obedient servant,
PRICE MARTINDALE.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
HAVING sometime since declared my-
self a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office
of this county at the next election; and
having still a desire to serve you if elected,
I am induced to make you further acquainted
with my wish, thus early, more with a
view to do away a report that I understand
is in circulation, that if I should be elected
that the business would be done by another
person—which I assure the public
would not be the case, as it would be solely
for myself, and no other; and that every
exertion will be used to give general
satisfaction.

By the Public's obedient
And very humble servant,
SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton Point, July 23, 1805.

The Under-signed

HEREBY notify the public, that books
will be opened at Mr. William E-
van's tavern, and the Maryland Insurance
Office, in the city of Baltimore, on Mon-
day the 16th day of September, next, at 9
o'clock, A. M. and continue open until
2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiv-
ing subscriptions for a capital stock of one
hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in
shares of twenty dollars each, to complete the
Baltimore and Reisters-town turnpike

The subscriptions will be received under
the terms and limitations of the act of as-
sembly, passed by the legislature of Mary-
land at their last session, entitled "An act
to incorporate companies to make several
turnpike roads through Baltimore county,
and for other purposes."

If the capital stock should be subscribed,
application will be made to the legislature,
at their next session, for a law to ratify the
proceedings of the undersigned, and to
authorize the immediate commencement of
the work.

W. OWINGS.
E. ETTING.
D. WILLIAMSON.
E. JOHNSON.
J. CROMWELL.
C. CARNAN.

Baltimore, Augt 13.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans Court,

AUGUST TERM, 1805.

ORDERED by the court, that John Ken-
nard, junr. executor of William Hicks,
late of Kent county deceased, cause the follow-
ing advertisement to be inserted for six weeks
successively in "the Star" at Easton.

Ift. RICHARD BARROLL,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from
the Orphans Court of Kent county, in Mary-
land, letters testamentary on the personal estate
of William Hicks, late of Kent county deceased
—All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the vouchers thereto to the sub-
scriber, at or before the 20th day of February next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under my
hand this 19th day of August 1805.

JOHN KENNARD, junr. adm'tor
of Wm. Hicks, dec'd.

Notice.

A YOUNG LAD, wanted to stand in
a GROCERY STORE—one from 14
to 17 years of age, would be preferred; he
must be of good parentage, and produce
good recommendations of his industry and
fidelity. None need apply without the
above qualifications.

NICHOLSON & ATTWOOD.

Centreville, August 20, 1805. 4

Chester Town.

JUNE THE 20th, 1805.

ORDERED, by the Commissioners of
the Tax for Kent County, that the
following advertisement be inserted once
per week, for and during four weeks suc-
cessively, in the "Telegraph," printed
at Baltimore, and in the "Republican
Star," printed at Easton.

By Order,

GIDEON PEARCE, Clerk.

A LIST OF THE TRACTS

And lots of land in Kent county charged
for the payment of county taxes, and the
amount of the taxes, thereon respectively
due for the year eighteen hundred and four,
with the names of the persons respectively
chargeable with the payment of the same;
The taxes thereon being now due and un-
paid, and the Collector of the county
aforesaid could find no personal property
in the said county, liable for, or chargeable
with the payment of the same, as by
his return to the Commissioners of the tax
for the said county, appears.—

Persons Name. Names of Tracts. Amount of
& numbers of lots, taxes due
for 1804.

(FIRST DISTRICT) D. C.

Ferrell Sarah, Part of New York 9 32

Maslin John's Part of Middle
Plantation, 6 69

Rowles John's Part of Sandford
and part of Kemp's
beginning, 4 32

Smith Hynson's Ringgold's Forest,
Ringgold's lot,
Town Hill and
part of Arcada, 3 75

Williamson Mary, Lovely Neck, 1 72

(SECOND DISTRICT) D. C.

Beck Samuel, Part of Gamble's
Farm, 0 83

Deford Thomas, Lot, Number 58 in
Chester Town, 4 25

Hartshorn, Large, Part of Prince
and Co., William, 1 32

Hadley Samuel's Lot, Number —
31 in Chester
Town, 1 57

Reed James, A lot in the pre-
cincts of Chester
Town, and a lot
in said town No. 61, 1 82

Reed Heister, A lot in Chester
Town, 1 68

Reed Dean, Robert Roberts'
heirs, A lot in the pre-
cincts of Chester
Town, 0 57

Stone H. John, Lots, Nos. 24, 72,
73 and 74 in Che-
ster Town, 2 25

Thomas Milch, Part of Ashley's
Green, 0 51

Thomas Samuel, Part of Peach
Meadow, 0 65

Tush — (widow) Part of Worton
Manor, 0 23

Vidler Edward, A lot in Chester
Town, No. 67, 0 45

Wiesenthal Sarah, Lots, Nos. 86 and
87 in Chester-Town 7 29

Bolton John's Part of Town's Re-
lief, Harbour, Beck's
Addition, part of
Savories' Farm and
a lot in the precincts
of Chester Town, 5 00

(THIRD DISTRICT) D. C.

Ashman William, Part of Partner-
ship Point, Rippon
and Porter's Addition, 4 50

Buchanan Robt. Part of Deuches'
Folly, part of For-
rester's Delight &
part of Drayton, 8 88

Gleaves William, 345 acres of land,
(Doctor), name unknown,
& a lot at George
Town & Roads, 22 70

Gould Samuel, Part of Darnell's
Farm, 5 02

Jones Thomas' Lot at I. U., 1 68

Curch, Part of Standaway
& part of Bennett's
Regulation, 0 76

Raley Charles' Part of Gran-
tham, 3 53

Unick John's Part of Hales, part
of Drayton and
Sandy Hill, 0 80

Vanfant Joshua's heirs, Part of Chester
Grove and part of
Forrest, 1 49

Woodland John's Part of Partner-
ship Point, Kneb-
bury and Harbolt,
Chance, part of
Wright's Chance,
James' Addition,
Plain Dealing &
part of Partner-
ship, 19 93

(FOURTH DISTRICT) D. C.

Ambrose Malachi's Partnership, and
Hensbury, a lot
at the Head of
Chester, 7 00

Bantham William, Part of Cock-Stall, 0 69

Bishop Ridon, Hick's Hazard, 3 06

Brown William, A lot at the Head
of Chester, 3 35

Brown John (Free Negro) Moody's,
0 90

Covington Joshua, Part of Hope, 1 01

Calder Joseph, Part of My Lord's
Gracious Gift, 3 56

Calbert Isaac's A lot at the Head
of Chester, 1 01

Dodson Hannah, Part of Toban's
place, 0 72

Elliot Robert, A lot at George
Town, 2 80

Field John, A lot at the Head
of Chester, 1 20

Falconar Mary, A lot at ditto, 1 59

Eastern Shore



General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, printer of the Laws of the U. States.

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1805.

[NO. 2....314]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR
ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—
No paper can be discontinued until the same
is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three
times for ONE DOLLAR a square; and con-
tinued for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, at East-
ton, on Tuesday the first day of the
General Court,

A Coach, with side and front
Glasses—if not sold then, I will barter or
sell it and a pair of Horses on a credit of
12 months.

WILLIAM E. SETH
Head of Wye, September 3, 1805. 1s

Public Salt.

On the 18th of the present month,
will be sold at the Dwelling-house of the sub-
scriber, in Easton, to the highest bidder, on
a credit of six months for all sums above ten
dollars, and cash for all sums under, the
purchaser giving bond or note, with ap-
proved security, or delivery of the articles,
without interest if paid on the day it becomes
due, if not, interest from the day of sale.

A VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, &c. &c. also, two Cows, one gives milk, and two
Horses.

And on the SAME DAY,
At his Store on Washington street, will be sold
on the above terms, a variety of
Dry Goods and Hardware,

Of the best qualities, and well assorted.
The sale will commence at the house at
ten o'clock, and at the store at two o'clock.
Attendance will be given at both places by

JAMES DIXON.

Easton, 3d 9th mo. 1805. 3

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Alexander C. Hanson, Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE on Saturday the 21st day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the premises, all the real estate of Levin Gandy, late of Somerset county deceased, supposed to contain between three and four hundred acres of LAND, well adapted to the growth of Indian corn and tobacco, and part of it well timbered.—The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, which ratification if made at all, will be just twelve weeks after the Trustee makes his report of the sale.

TUBMAN LOWES, Trustee.

Somerset county, August 20, 1805. 3

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable, the
Chancellor for the state of Maryland, to me
directed, dated February Term, 1805.

WILL be sold on the premises at
PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, (if fair, if
not the first fair day after) all that undivided
moiety of lands, situate, lying and
being in Dorchester county, the property of Jeremiah Colston, deceased, consisting of a tract of land called Saint Anthony's;

a tract of land called Chancery; a tract of
land called Roxall, and a tract of land called
Prakard, with all the lands adjoining,
including the whole point, agreeably to a
deed of bargain and sale, from James Le-
compte to the said Jeremiah Colston, dated
the 9th October, 1797.

Also, will be sold the day after the sale
of the above lands, all the land contained
in the deed from Henry Colston to the said
Jeremiah Colston, where the dwelling
house and wind mill stands, opposite to
Oxford in Talbot county, known by the
name of Cove Hole. The purchaser or
purchasers, giving bond with approved
security for paying the purchase money with
interest within twelve months from the
day of sale.—The whole will be sold sub-
ject to the widow's dower.

All the creditors of the said Jeremi-
ah Colston deceased, are requested to ex-
hibit their claims with the vouchers there-
to the Chancellor within four months
from the time appointed for the first sale
mentioned above.

CHARLES EMORY, Trustee.

of Jeremiah Colston, deceased.
Easton, August 20, 1805. 7

David Kerr, junior,

HAS nearly disposed of his STOCK OF
GOODS, and wishes to bring his
business to a final close:—All persons in-
debted to him for goods on bond, note, or
open account, are requested to liquidate
the same as soon as possible.

The GOODS remaining on hand, amounting to about 800 dollars, together
with several houses and lots, in and about
Easton, are still offered for sale or barter.

Easton, August 13, 1805. 11

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 17th
day of September next, before the
Court-house in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the
afternoon, to the highest bidder, on terms
which will then be made known, that
valuable FARM and tract of land, the prop-
erty of the subscriber, sits on Miles
river, at present occupied by Samuel Troth,
containing upwards of three hundred acres
of land—a proportion of which is cleared,
and the residue heavily timbered—the land
and improvements will be shewn at any
time previous to the sale. This tract of
land is conveniently situated for two farms,
and will be sold as such, or altogether, as
may suit purchasers. Attendance will be
given by the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to him, are re-
quested to make immediate payment; as
he intends leaving this state as early in
October next, as may be convenient—those
having claims against him are desired to
bring them in previous to that time.

JAMES DIXON.

Easton, August 27, 1805. 4

For Sale or Rent,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, STORE
HOUSE, and LOT of GROUND,
situate near Wye Mill, on the main road
leading from Centreville to Easton, at pre-
sent occupied by the subscriber. The situa-
tion of this property is well known as an
excellent stand for a retail store; the lot is
at present well set with clover, and has the
advantage of a spring of fine water. Pos-
session can be given to any one who may
desire to rent or purchase, on the first day
of January next.

On Tuesday, the 17th day of September
next, will be Sold on the above-mentioned
Premises.

HORSES. Cows, Hogs, and sundry
Household Furniture, with many other ar-
ticles of property, a part of which belongs
to the estate of Dennis McCormick, deceased,
on a credit of six months.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

August 20, 1805. 5w

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of
the late WILLIAM COTTMAN, will
be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday,
the 25th of September next,

THAT valuable and well improved
FARM, formerly the property of
William Adams, esq. being in Somerset county,
situate on the head of Wocomoco creek,
within five miles of Prince Anne, and ten
of Salisbury—containing about 384 acres,
on which there is an elegant two story brick
House, completely finished in the most
fashionable manner, with a good cellar,
pantry, and kitchen below; there is also a
good cook-room adjoining the house, an
excellent granary with a good cellar, two
large barns, and all other convenient houses,
and a good apple and peach orchard, with
a great variety of almost all kinds of fruit.
The soil is very fertile, easily cultivated,
and well adapted to the culture of wheat,
corn and tobacco. The purchaser will be
at liberty to sow a crop of wheat on the
farm this present year. Bond and security,
bearing interest from the day of sale, will
be required for the payment of one third
part of the purchase money on the first day
of January next, at which time possession
will be given, and one third to be paid on
the eleventh day of October, 1807, and the
residue on the eleventh day of October,
1808.

William Cottman, Executors
Levin Farrington, Lazarus Cottman,
August 13, 1805. 6w

Mr. Robert Henry Goldsborough respectfully informs his fellow
citizens of Talbot county, that he is a
CANDIDATE for their suffrage at the
ensuing election for Delegates to the Ge-
neral Assembly of Maryland.

August 27, 1805. 3

For reasons satisfactory to my
mind, I publish and declare William Barrill,
Esq. of Chelertown, to be a SCOUN-
DREL. T. M. FORMAN.

August 27, 1805. 39

The Subscriber

HAS obtained letters of administration
de bonis non, with the will annexed,
on the estate of ALEX'R. MCAL-
LAM, deceased. All persons concerned
will accept of this notice.

PHIL. ST. JOHN DOWNES.

August 27, 1805. 3

To be Rented,

THE property at present occupied by
Mr. Abraham Broome, next door to
the Post-Office, on Washington-street, and
possession given on the first of January next.
There are on said lot a two story dwelling
house, with two rooms and a passage on
the first floor, and three rooms and a pas-
sage on the second, with a good garret and
two cellars, and a Store house adjoining
the same—a large and highly cultivated
garden, granary, stable, kitchen, smoke
house, and a well of water in the yard.—
For further particulars apply at the Star
Office, Easton.

August 27, 1805. 3

FARMERS BANK.

For the convenience of persons residing at a dis-
tance from Annapolis and Easton, the follow-
ing Resolution has been passed at a joint
meeting of the Directors of the Bank and
Branch Bank.

RESOLVED, That the Directors for
the several counties be authorized
and directed to receive in their respective
counties from all persons who may offer
to subscribe for stock in the Farmers Bank
on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September
next, powers of attorney enabling some
person to subscribe for them at Annapolis
or Easton, as the case may be; and also to
receive from persons so disposed to sub-
scribe, any part or the whole of the amount
of said shares, provided that they shall not
receive less than fifteen dollars on each
share; and all subscriptions made under
powers as aforesaid shall be held and deemed
as valid, as if made by the individuals
themselves at Annapolis or Easton, on the
aforesaid days.—And the Directors are re-
quired to transmit all sums received by
virtue of the foregoing power, as soon
thereafter as may be effected.

Extract from the proceedings of the joint
meeting of the President and Directors of
the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Anna-
polis, on 28th August, 1805.

J. MOIR, Chairman.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this Bank
are requested to take notice, that
their third payment of Five Dollars on
each share, must be made on Saturday the
14th day of September next, to the Presi-
dent and Directors at Easton, for the East-
ern Shore.

By order of the President and Directors,
H. HARRISON, Cashier.

August 27, 1805. 3

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books
will be opened at Easton on Friday,
Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 28th, and
29th days of September next, for the dis-
posal of four thousand nine hundred and three
Shares in the Farmers Bank of Maryland,
which were not heretofore taken in the fe-
deral counties on the Eastern Shore of this
state, and were returned to the late Com-
missioners. Persons inclined to take shares,
will be pleased to observe, that Fifteen
Dollars per share are to be paid; because
original subscribers will have paid three
instalments before the above stated 27th
September.

By order of the President and Directors,
H. HARRISON, Cashier.

Easton, August 20, 1805. 6

All Persons

HAVING claims against the estate of
WILLIAM DIGGANS, late of Talbot county,
deceased, are hereby re-
quested to produce the same; legally authen-
ticated, to the subscriber at or before the
first day of January next, on which day
the subscriber will make a dividend of the
deceased's estate: those who neglect to ren-
der their claims, will be debarred from any
part of the deceased's estate.

HENRY COSTIN, Adm'r.

Sept. 3, 1805. 3

In Chancery,

August 23, 1805.

ORDERED; That the sale made by
William W. Hadaway, trustee for the
estate of the real estate of Colijon Hadaway,
deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed,
unless cause to the contrary be shewn be-
fore the fifth day of November next; pro-
vided a copy of this order be inserted in the
Easton newspaper before the end of September next.

The report states, that fifteen acres of
land, part of a tract of land called "Miles
End," in Talbot county, was sold for 162
dollars. 50 cents.

True Copy:

Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
39 Reg. Cur. Can.

Wants to Purchase,

FROM 15 to 20 likely YOUNG NEG-
ROES, for which a generous price
in cash will be given. Boys and Girls
from 12 to 20 years of age will be prefer-
ed. Enquire at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, Easton.

September 3, 1805. 3

To the Public.

I being represented to me, that it is re-
ported on the Eastern Shore, that since
my brother Richard Nicoll's absence for the
benefit of his health, there has been a
suspension of his business as a COMMISSIONER
MERCHAND', &c. I take the li-
berty to inform his friends and correspond-
ents, that previous to his departure he en-
trusted the management of his said busi-
ness to Mr. Peregrine Barnes and myself; and
that they may rest assured we will use
every exertion in our power to promote
their interest in the disposal of any pro-
duce which they may think proper to con-
sign to my brother during his absence.

JEREMIAH NICOLS, junr.

Baltimore, July 3, 1805.

A fresh supply of MEDICINE.

The subscriber has just received from Phila-
delphia and Baltimore, and has for sale,

A LARGE and general supply of ge-
nuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes,
Patent Medicines, &c. &c. all of which he
purchased on the best terms, and from the
late importations; and as he shall deem
himself contented with a moderate advance
on the cost, he can with the strictest pro-
priety recommend this assortment to the
attention of those who wish to purchase
Medicine, for quantity, quality and price.
All orders from a distance will be as strict-
ly and promptly attended to, and the arti-
cles charged at the same price as if the pur-
chasers were present; and they may ex-
pect no disappointment in having their or-
ders entirely filled up, as there is scarcely
an article now in use included in the Ma-
teria Medica, but what the subscriber has
on hand. All kinds of Tinctures, Pills,
Ointments, &c. &c. also Shop Furniture
of every description, Surgeons' Pocket
Cafes of Instruments, Vials, &c. &c. &c.

Those who think proper to honor him with
their custom, may rest assured that
nothing on his part shall be wanting to
meet their approbation.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.
Easton, Sept. 3, 1805. 1f

A Farm to Rent.

THE subscriber will tent a FARM in
Caroline county, near to Thomas
Hardcastle, Esqr., containing upwards of
six hundred acres—possession to be given
the first of January next. A lease for three
or four years would be given to an indi-
vidual man, who can come well recommended.

WILLIAM BARROL.

Chester-town, Sept. 3, 1805. 3

This is to give Notice,

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.

NO. I.

Mih Otho, Vitellus Galba beneficio; nec imperii cogniti. — TACITUS.

It is one of the consequences attendant upon greatness, that it multiplies the number of critics and of enemies. Was it to have been expected therefore that Mr. Jefferson would have escaped the rage and rancour of opposition?

When these attacks were levelled against him, what was the sacred duty imposed upon himself and his supporters? Was it to have imitated the policy of his opponents, when they formerly held the administration in their hands? To have awed them into silence by the same legal terrors which they had in vain brandished over the heads of the republicans? Or was it to have shielded his feelings behind the Aegis of truth; and to have sacrificed any little resentment which he might have experienced, to the inviolable duty of respecting the rights of the press?

By adopting this plan of defence, Mr. Jefferson has entituled himself to the gratitude of his country. He has exhibited an example of moderation by which his successors may profit. He has shown to the kings and emperors of Europe, how much better it is to trust an honest officer's vindication to the zeal of his friends than to the terrors of the law.

Among the various charges which have been urged against Mr. Jefferson, the most important are those which relate to his conduct during our revolution. From these insinuations it has been inferred that Mr. J. has neither the spirit or the talents to conduct the administration of our government. The man who was unable to discharge the duties of a governor of Virginia, is declared unfit to be the president of the union.

These charges against Mr. J. were commenced in 1796 by Charles Symmes, of Alexandria; an act, which though it merited the honest indignation of his country, was enough to make him an object of presidential bounty. It was on this sycophantic statesman that Mr. Adams in the plenitude of his folly, bestowed the most lucrative office in the state of Virginia, which he even now holds through the magnanimity of the man, whom he had so ignominiously traduced. Like the celebrated monarch of France, Mr. J. did not avenge the injuries of the Prince of Orleans."

From Mr. Symmes, who was rewarded with the collectorship of Alexandria, the ignominious tale was handed down to William Smith, of South Carolina, by whom it was reported with additional coloring in his pamphlet of Phocion. It was in this celebrated production, designed to influence the election in South Carolina, and addressing itself to the peculiar feelings of the people, that Mr. Smith pretends to quote a passage in the letter of Mr. Jefferson, to Bannaker, the Black Astronomer. Were signal services like those, to be treated with ingratitude? Surely not. This furnisher of refuted falsehoods; this shameless fabricator of extracts of letters; was soon tricked out in the artificial honors of minister to the Sublime Porte.

Meantime did the friends of Mr. Jefferson remain inactive? No. They ransacked the records of state; They appealed to the memory of contemporary witnesses. They collected a body of argument, which not only refuted, but turned into ridicule the unfounded accusations of his opponents. Above all; the able editor of the Examiner; to whom the warmest gratitude of every republican is due, distinguished himself by his acuteness and zeal. These misrepresentations appeared to have been completely refuted, and every friend of truth began to hope that the tomb of oblivion had closed upon them forever.

Vain, however, was that hope! The federal party unable to make any thing out in the public administration of Mr. J. which they could turn to his disadvantage, have once more descended to these oblivious tales. But no! let me not be unjust to the federal party. Let me not involve them all in one indiscriminate censure. We know that there are many of them who have disapproved of the repetition of these tales. We know that there are some, who have really believed them, because they have not yet "heard both sides of the question." In the northern states, particularly, we believe that this latter class is not incon siderable. Was it then to be supposed that it would be a man from the south, from Virginia, that should once more renew these attacks? Yet such is the fact. Thomas Turner, of Virginia, has become the champion of Christendom.

Extract from Mr. Turner's letter to his correspondent in Boston.

"At the time Pittsburgh was occupied by the British troops, under the command of General Philips and Arnold, Mr. Jefferson, who was then Governor of the state, did participate in the partial consternation excited by the situation of the British army, and did abandon the seat of government, at a period, and with an awkward precipitation, indicative of timidity, unwarranted by any immediate movement of the enemy, and

forbidden by a regard to those duties, which belong to the station he held. This fact is well recollect, and can be improved by many of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the city of Richmond, and I believe would not be denied by the candid supporters of Mr. Jefferson himself.

The sequel of his conduct, after the Assembly returned to Charlottesville, and on the approach of Colonel Tarlton to that place, stands attested by thousands of witnesses, and can never be forgotten by those of his countrymen, who respect the character of a firm and virtuous public officer and who abhor that of a dastardly traitor to the trust reposed in him. His retreat or rather his flight from Monticello, on the information that Tarlton had penetrated the country, and was advancing to Charlottesville, was effected with such hurried abruptness, as to produce a fall from his horse, and a dislocation of the shoulder. In this situation he proceeded about sixty miles south, to the county of Bedford, whence he forwarded his resignation to the Assembly, (who had in the meantime removed to Stanton and) who thereupon elected General Nelson, Governor. These circumstances are substantially and literally true; nay, the abdication of the Government, must be a matter of record."

Yes; fortunately they are matter of record, and shall be duly exhibited. And if we do not prove that there is not an iota of truth in these accusations, we consent to abide by the severity of the Egyptian law, which inflicts the same punishment on the unjust accuser, which would have been served upon the accused, had he been found guilty. Will Mr. Turner submit to the same alternative?

That we may preferre some degree of order in the discussion which we are about to undertake, we shall trace the conduct of Mr. Jefferson at three distinct periods.

1. During the first invasion of the English.
2. During the second.
3. During their incursions into the upper country.

Though Mr. Turner has not touched upon the first period at all, we cannot but think it worthy of some enquiry: 1st because we shall be able to refute many misrepresentations which have been already circulated about it, and 2d, because we may be able to contribute a few valuable materials towards writing the history of that period.

FIRST INVASION.

On the 31st of Dec. 1780, the Governor received the first intelligence that 27 sail of ships had entered the Chesapeake Bay; and were in the morning of the 29th, just below Willoughby's Point (the southern Cape of James River:) their destination being unknown.

On the 2d of January 1781, information was received that they had entered James River, their advance being at Warfawick Bay. Orders were then issued for calling in the militia; one fourth from some counties, and one half from others; which orders were conveyed to their respective counties by the Legislature which rose on that day. The Governor at the same time directed that the records of state should be removed into the country, and the military stores should be transported from Richmond to Westham, 7 miles above the river, from whence they were to be conveyed across the river.

On the 3d, the enemy were reported to be a short distance below Williamsburg in a situation convenient for landing, should Williamsburg have been their object.

On the 4th, information was received that they had passed Cannon's and Wood's the evening before with a strong easterly wind, which clearly pointed out that either Petersburg or Richmond was their point of destination. The whole militia was then called in from the adjacent counties.

On the 5th, it was stated that the enemy had landed and were drawn up at Westover, on the north side of the river and 25 miles below Richmond.—Richmond of course being their place of destination, orders were given to waggon no more of the military stores to Westham, but to throw them directly across the river. Having attended to this operation until an hour and a half in the night, the governor rode up to the foundry, one mile below Westham; ordered Captains Bush and Irish and Mr. D. Hylton to continue waggoning to Westham, the arms and stores which were still at the foundry, with the view of conveying them across the river; proceeded from thence to Westham, for the purpose of accelerating the transportation of such stores as had already arrived; and from thence repaired to Tuckahoe, 8 miles above and on the same side of the river where he arrived after midnight.

On the 6th, after sending his family to a place of safety, the Governor repaired to Britton's on the south side of the river opposite to Westham, where finding the arms and stores thrown together a heap near the shore, and exposed to the cannon of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, he had them removed under cover of an adjacent point of land. From thence he proceeded to Manchester, opposite to Richmond, where he found the

enemy had already arrived at 1 P. M.—

Seeing that the arms were secured, he repaired to Cheetwood's to have an interview with Baron Steuben, who had appointed that place as a rendezvous and head quarters. Not finding him here, and understanding that the Baron had intended to be at Col. Flemming's, 6 miles above Britton's, he proceeded to that place. In the mean time a detachment of the enemy had arrived at Westham, from which place they sent a deputation to the Governor at Col F's with terms of ransom for Richmond. These were rejected with the indignation which they deserved. The late Mr. Buchanan of Richmond was one of the deputation.

On the 7th, the governor returned to Britton's with the view of more effectually securing the books, papers, &c. The enemy having burnt some stores and houses deserted Richmond after a residence of 24 hours, and encamped at Four Mile Creek 8 or 10 miles below it.

On the 8th, the governor having reviewed the state of the arms of Britton's, repaired to Manchester, where he lodged that night.

Early in the morning of the 9th: he crossed over to Richmond and once more fixed his residence in the capital. In the mean time the enemy were detained at Westover by an Easterly wind.

On the 13th: they effected their retreat down the river.

During all these transactions, the American forces were scattered in different detachments, and amounted to no more than 2300 men: 300 militia under col. John Nicholas at the forest, 6 miles off from Westover; 200 under general Nelson at Charles City Court House, 8 miles below: 1000 under col. Gibson, and 800 under Baron Steuben, on the South side of the river.

Through the whole of this interesting period, we have minutely specified time and place. For we wish any man, who can discover the slightest remissness in these movements, to lay his finger upon the point and say when and where it was.

We shall not in proving the truth of the foregoing details, imitate the covert policy of Mr. Turner. We shall not content ourselves as he has done with appealing to the authority of a thousand nameless witnesses: But we shall bring them directly before the public: we shall put it into the power of any man to decide, whether the names and characters of such men are sufficient to protect them from the suspicion of interested motives.

If these statements do not convince even Mr. Turner himself, that he has miserably misunderstood the conduct of Mr. J. during the revolution; and if they do not compel him to come forward, and by ingenuously confessing his mistakes, to offer the only reparation which it is yet in his power to bestow: discernment and the candour of Mr. Turner will become not less proverbial with us than the sagacity of a Pickering or the virtues of a Hamilton.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

CIVIS — No. II.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

In my last number I endeavored to answer a pretended constitutional objection to the abolition of the general court—in my present number I shall consider the propriety and utility of the measure.—

Before I state my reasons at large why this court ought to be done away, and all facts tried in their respective counties, it is but an act of justice due the judges to state, that as far as integrity, impartiality, ability and attention, could supply the defects of a defective plan, so far have they, by adopting uniform, wise and salutary rules of practice, diminished the imperfections of the system: And perhaps this circumstance uniting with a long course of honest, impartial and legal adjudication, has prevented the real oppressions of this court from being more extensively experienced.

Under the following propositions I shall urge all my objections against the general court:

First—That on the newly proposed plan, justice can be administered in the county courts with equal certainty and purity, and with more dispatch, than in the general court.

Secondly—That in the county courts justice can be administered with less expense, both of time and money, than in the general court.

Whoever from curiosity or inclination, shall examine the early jurisprudence of England, will find that the great Alfred, the parent and founder of the inferior courts, so constituted and established them, "that justice was brought home to every man's door." The wisdom of this policy has been justly extolled by the wisest and the best of the legal commentators; for judge Blackstone declares in words of admiration, that this "institution seems highly agreeable to the dictates of natural reason, as well as more enlightened policy."

The wise and patriotic framers of our constitution also entertained the same sentiments; for it is recorded in their bill of rights, "that the trial of facts, where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estates of the people."

The practice too of bringing justice

home to every man's door, has very generally been adopted by our sister states in organizing their judicial systems; for although the action of ejectment generally, and in some states, actions for slander and trespass, have been originally instituted in their supreme courts (which are uniformly held at one place) yet by the aid of their courts of *suis prius*, all these cases have eventually been tried in their PROPER COUNTIES! And perhaps the true reason why any actions ever

were commenced in their superior courts was, that the judge of *suis prius* being always one of the justices of that court, was considered as more competent to decide questions of law, than the judges of the county courts. Now our plan of reform effectually supplies the defect, as the judges of the county courts will possess an equality of legal talents with those of the general court.

This fatal barrier to the trial of facts in their respective counties, grounded on the want of correct legal information in the judges being at once removed, it remains to be proved, that justice can be attained with as much certainty and purity in the county courts as it can in the general court.

The mere form of trials is the same in both the courts. The witnesses for each party first examined—the judge declares what the law of the land is in relation to the point at issue, and the jury then decide the question of fact, by rendering such verdict as in their judgment is just and lawful. With the jury alone then rests the power of deciding the controversy; and in proportion as they shall be intelligent or ignorant, accustomed to the business of courts, or almost wholly inexperienced, in the daily habit of adjusting and settling disputes, or young, gay and thoughtless—such will be the human probability, that justice or injustice must be done between the parties.

Now let *PAST EXPERIENCE* say, among the jurors of which court have been found the most experience, the most knowledge of business, and the most advanced and matured reflection?

In my judgment the county courts have a decided preference. The sheriff, when summoning the jury for this court, feels peculiar responsibility as to their characters and intelligence, and will therefore select those only who have experience, age and stability.

In the general court, from the very nature of things, this can rarely be done.

Men the best qualified from their experience in business, can seldom be prevailed on to attend; and their reasons to the summoning officer against being impaneled, are generally of that kind to prove satisfactory. To men of advanced age, the length of time they must necessarily be absent from home, uniting with the

distance, forms a sufficient apology for their non-attendance. Young men are consequently selected; and without drawing any comparison between a jury of youth, gaiety and volatility, or a jury of age, stability and experience, let observation determine their relative fitness.

Again—The advocates of the general court maintain, that impartial jurors cannot always be procured in the county courts, because LOCAL PREJUDICE will in some cases produce a bias on the public judgment:

Without advertizing to the solemnity of the oath administered to each juror, to the publicity of the evidence produced, or to the reasons he must offer to his fellow-laws, as foundations for his opinions, I answer, that if the objection as stated were true, still our system of reform has a competent remedy for the supposed defect.

Either party upon affidavit, or other sufficient reasons produced to the court, may have the case removed to another county within the district, and there tried by a jury of that county; and surely this provision ought to allay the fears of such men as are too vicious or too unfortunate to expect justice from the decision of their neighbors. Nor can any reasonable objection be urged against the jury from an adjoining county; they can have neither private resentments nor public prejudices; or if it were possible to suppose an influence, it would be in favor of that party who had trusted their honor and integrity, rather than the honor and honesty of his neighbors and companions.

Lastly—Justice can be obtained in the county courts with greater dispatch than in the general court. It is an old observation, and justified by experience, that the delay of justice is equivalent to the denial of justice. In truth, its effects are more disastrous; for it would be far more beneficial to the suitor at once to abandon a small landed claim, than to attend the general court only four times, at the distance of an hundred miles, with five or six witnesses—And yet from experience we know, that scarcely any landed claim is there determined in less than three or four years. Nor does this delay proceed from any other cause than the distance of the suitor and witness from the place where the court is holden.

It is to my view abundantly plain, that if the rules of practice are uniform in each court, the dispatch of these courts in settling cases must depend solely on the punctual attendance of the witness,

fixing then the average distance of 55 miles, and those to the general court at 14 miles, this conclusion seems irresistible, that a witness will attend the county courts with far the most certainty—And perhaps the true reason for this may arise, not only from the difference of distance, but from the ease and convenience with which the witness can in the latter case leave his family and farm.

But if a witness must attend the general court, his absence from home is necessarily prolonged to five or six days. He may have an honest, but careless overseer, and experience has long since taught most of us the necessity of daily overlooking even our best overseers.—Five or six days absence from family and farm might then create embarrassments to men even thus situated; but to those unable to employ an assistant, and who daily cultivate their small farms by their own industry, such an absence might be productive of the most disastrous consequences. In this state of things, witnesses neither can nor will attend the general court: delay follows as a consequence, and just claims are either wholly abandoned, or sacrificed by compromise; because the plaintiff is wearied in the attempt to force the attendance of unwilling witnesses, at the distance of 80 or 100 miles from their places of habitation.

In the counties these difficulties can never exist—A few hours travel brings the witness to court, and if the case is postponed to a future time, it is easy on the same day to return to his family and farm. It is equally true, that the loss of this portion of his time may be highly inconvenient; yet that care and forethought that might supply the defect of one day's absence, would be found wholly ineffectual when this absence is extended to five or six.

My conclusion therefore is correct, that under our plan of reform, justice will be administered in the county courts with equal certainty and purity, and with greater dispatch, than can be done in the general court.

CIVIS.

Queen-Anne's county,

Sept. 6, 1805.

* In my next number I will shew that 55 miles is rather short of the average distance that each suitor and witness must attend the general court.

Extraordinary SNAKE in Lake Ontario.

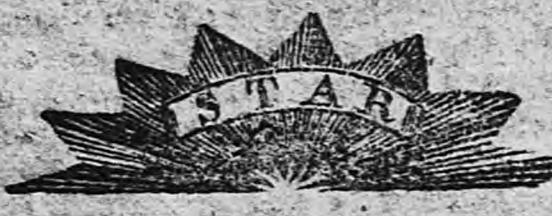
Extract of a letter from a young gentleman residing near Black river, in the state of New York, to his correspondent in Castleton, dated Watertown, June 30th, 1805.

"Sir,

"Four men of respectability, belonging to this place, were returning from Kingston, last week, in a boat across Lake Ontario, who, when about half way home, espied a distant object lying in the lake; which they supposed to be a boat with her bottom up. They immediately steered towards it, with a design to make a prize of her when, with the swiftness of an arrow, it darted towards them, and they discovered it to be a monster in the form of a SNAKE. They were dreadfully frightened, and pulled with all their might for the shore, which they soon gained, it being at no great distance. The monster closely pursued them, till gaining, shoal water, he played backward and forward before them two hours. This afforded them leisure to recover from their surprise, to approach and survey it. It contracted itself in a spiral form, which they judged to be nearly 18 feet in diameter. From the center of the curl, the head projected across the folds lying even with the circumference, almost as large as a hoghead; the eyes nearly the bigness of a pint basin; the mouth frightfully large, and the aspect terrible. The length, as it appeared above the water, they judged to be 150 feet. Its body appeared to be about the size of a barrel. After playing around, as stated above, he steered his course for a vessel which had left Kingston at the same time with themselves, bound to Niagara, and was out of sight in a moment.

"I have understood that the Indians have frequently seen the same. He once attempted to pick a man out of a schooner, who saved himself by jumping into the cabin. A number of boats have been lost in the lake, which many have conjectured were destroyed by this monster. It is supposed to be of the same kind with that which infested the seas of Norway, as it is not difficult for it, when young, to come up the river St. Lawrence."

However incredible the above account may appear, the frightened imaginations of these spectators have not represented this monster of a serpent to be of such an enormous size as the sea snake, which was shot by the master of a ship in the Norwegian seas, in 1756. The length of that, it will be recollect, was more than a hundred yards. The boat and ship-masters in those seas seem to dread being overflown by this sea monster; and on that account provide themselves with quantities of Caesar, as they are known to have a remarkable aversion to the smell of that drug. It is probable that many who cross the Ontario would be happy to obtain a substance equally efficacious, of their own security.



OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser.

EASTON, Tuesday Morning
September 10, 1805.

BOSTON, August 29.

IMPORTANT

And highly Interesting Intelligence.

We understand, by several gentlemen who left Salem yesterday afternoon, that the brig *Belle Isle*, captain Leach, had arrived at that place from Naples, bringing the important and highly gratifying intelligence of the capture of the city of Tripoli, by the forces under the ex-bashaw, directed, we presume, by the intrepid spirit of our countryman general Eaton, and that the American prisoners had been immediately released.

Several parcels of dispatches directed to the president, and to the heads of department, (received by this vessel) were lodged in the post office last evening.—They were noted to be of high importance, and ordered to be forwarded to the seat of government, without delay.

The following letters were received by the above arrival, and add some important particulars to the agreeable intelligence above stated :

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Naples, dated June 15.

"Letters from Sicily mention, that advices had been received from our Commodore at Syracuse, informing of the release of the American prisoners, and a peace with Tripoli. This event is said to be altogether owing to the spirited conduct of Gen. Eaton. No particulars are mentioned; but it is supposed on the terms offered by America, as Eaton had previously taken Derna and Baquara."

Extract of a letter from Frederick Degan, Esq. to a gentleman in this town, dated, "Naples, June 22, 1805.

"Commodore Barron has resigned the command of the American squadron, to captain Rodger. He (commodore Rodger,) wrote me on the 1st June, that peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli was finally concluded; and that the terms were most advantageous and honorable to the United States. It appears that Mr. Eaton's undertaking has been attended with success.—Mr. Dyson wrote me from Syracuse, that previous to the conclusion of Peace, general EATON defeated the Bashaw's troops at Derna, and took possession of that Town and Castle, but received himself, during the action, a musket shot through the arm.

The Intelligence contained in the above letters derived through an official source; and announces the important fact that,

**PEACE IS MADE WITH TRIPOLI
AND
OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE FREE**

From the Salem Register, August 29.

Yesterday the brig *Belle Isle*, captain Leach, arrived here in 66 days from Naples. About 8 days before he sailed, news arrived there, that gen. Eaton, at the head of the small American force which had been detached from our Mediterranean squadron, and the troops collected by the rival brother of the bashaw of Tripoli, had an engagement with the Tripolitans at Derna—on which side victory declared we do not learn—but it was said that general Eaton's army suffered most severely, and that every American was killed, except Mr. Eaton, who was wounded in the shoulder.

The effect of the battle, however, was an immediate negotiation for peace, to afford at which, col. Lear went from Malta to Tripoli—and two days before capt. L. sailed, dispatches were received from colonel Lear, at Naples, bearing the important and glorious intelligence, that a PEACE highly honorable to the United States had been concluded, and of course the Americans who had been so long suffering in captivity, released. Capt. L. we understand, brings dispatches for our government, so that we may expect shortly to have the official details of the battle, the negotiation, and the terms of peace.

The American squadron had not left Malta when this affair took place; and there was no intelligence at Naples of the Gun-Boats from the United States having joined them. Commodore Barron, after he found the negotiation was in a promising train, sailed for the United States on account of his ill state of health.

From the American Extra, of yesterday morning.

Our valuable correspondent at New-York writes, us under date of Sept. 1.

"A number of letters were yesterday received in this city from Salem and Boston, announcing the following highly interesting intelligence.

"On Thursday last a vessel arrived at Salem, in 65 days from Naples, the captain of which received information from colonel Lear, that Mr. Eaton, formerly American consul at Tripoli, toge-

ther with the brother of the bashaw at the head of 20,000 men, marched towards the seat of the Tripolitan empire. That when they had arrived within 100 leagues, they met the bashaw's army, fought a long and severe battle in which Mr. Eaton was wounded, and gained a decisive victory. That they immediately proceeded to Tripoli, took the town by surprise, dethroned the reigning bashaw, and reinstated his brother. And that Mr. Eaton then formed a treaty, the first articles of which provides for the release of the American captives.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

The time is now rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to exercise the most important privilege invested in you by the constitution, that of choosing your servants. This is the noblest privilege which man can have; with it he is a freeman; without it he is a slave; it is the foundation of his liberty and happiness; and will not you, my countrymen, exercise it. Consider within yourselves, and do not reject the pearl which is placed before you; it is a gem of inestimable value; to obtain which, our country experienced all the horrors of war; her fairest fields were laid waste; her defenceless and innocent inhabitants were butchered by a merciless soldiery. But it was in a just cause that our country suffered. It was to obtain this invaluable privilege, that for seven long years our forefathers waded through fields of blood; and will you, my countrymen, refrain from exercising it? No. Me thinks I hear every true born son of America exclaim, I never will resign the use of this privilege, while one drop of that blood which animated the heroes of '76, flows in my veins.

Let me, my countrymen, impress upon your minds the importance of this right. It is invested in you by the constitution for the common preservation of all. You ought to exercise it with strictness upon every occasion. Let no supine indifference hinder you from performing your duty. Remember that posterity is intimately connected in what you do. If your descendants see you act as if you lightly esteem your right of voting, they will do the same. The evil will increase, and finally end in the destruction of the liberties of your country. They depend upon your promptitude in exercising the right invested in you by the constitution which is their guardian. The moment you become negligent, they are in danger.

If these, my fellow-citizens, are your sentiments? If the liberty of your country is dear to you? come forward on the day of election, and give your votes in favor of those men who are friends to the liberties of mankind, and to a republican form of government. When you vote, do with coolness and deliberation. Examine strictly, the political opinions of each candidate. Make yourselves certain, whether or not he is a friend to the present administration; whether or not, he approves of the measures of the officers who have been placed at the head of your government.—

You have seen what they have done, and you have approved their actions. You have declared that the republicans deserve well of their country. Under their auspices, you have seen it prosperous and happy. They have hitherto had your confidence, nor have they ever betrayed it.

The federalists were once at the head of government. The people saw that their liberty was in danger, from the machinations of their enemies. They frowned upon them, and they vanished. They were unable to withstand the power of the people. You, my fellow-citizens, united with the rest of your countrymen, in disapproving the principles and actions of federalists. You found them unworthy of your confidence, and you immediately discarded them. And will you now support that man, whose principles you once so much disapproved of; the leaders of whose party have avowed their predilection for a monarchical form of government? They wanted an hereditary chief magistrate, and a senate for life. Do not believe that they have changed their principles; their opinions are still the same; they continually pursue the same object. If your sentiments be the same as theirs; if you are friends of monarchy, vote for federalists. But if you are friends to a republican form of government, vote for republicans.

Will you, my fellow-citizens, give your suffrage in favor of a federalist, who will act in unison with the principles of his party, and those principles you have disapproved? Will you vote in favor of a man, who, if he thought he could succeed, would take delight in opposing all the measures of republicans, how much ever they might contribute to the benefit of your country. I know that a great majority of you are republicans; and I know that you glory in the name. And then, I conjure you, my fellow-citizens, with that promptitude and alacrity, which becomes you as friends to LIBERTY and REPUBLICANISM.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

IMPORTANT.—We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Craig for the following important information, received yesterday by a letter, from Mr. Harford of Darien, Georgia:—"Intelligence has reached this place that an English fleet of nine sail of the line with frigates and transports are at anchor in the mouth of St. John's river and that their object is the conquest of Florida. The Spaniards are extremely alarmed, and all is bustle and confusion." Should this account be correct, and there is every reason to believe it is, the Floridas will probably soon exchange masters. The mouth of St. John's river is ten leagues and a half from St. Augustine, which will probably be the first object of attack.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*]

Further accounts from Tripoli, state, that the ex-bashaw failed on his object of obtaining the government, and that it was with the reigning bashaw that the negotiations concluded a peace.

By a list of the Post offices in the United States, just published, there appears to be fifteen hundred and seventy-seven offices. Nothing can be more characteristic of the policy of our government than the rapid extension of this department; by which so many channels of information are opened, and so many checks opposed to public imposition. It is unquestionably a sound principle that the receipts of this department should go to its improvement and extension. Other wise it is imposed upon an object which might even justify a bounty. Indeed it could not fail to afford much satisfaction to the people were Congress permanently to appropriate the whole sum received by this department, from the postage of letters and newspapers, to facilitating and ameliorating its arrangements.

N. Intel.

MARRIED—On Thursday last, Mr. Jonathan Spencer, to Miss Nelly Robinson, both of this county.

Died on the 3d instant, at his farm, in Queen Ann's county, Charles Frazer, Esq. late speaker of the House of Delegates,—much regretted by his relations and friends.—As a citizen, he was enterprising and useful, and as a public character, patriotic.

"Observer No. III.—"X. Z."—and a variety of other matter is unavoidably postponed.

As that contemptible fellow, THOMAS M. FORMAN, has thought proper to publish me in the Star as a "SCOUNDREL," I now call upon him for those "reasons satisfactory to his mind" which caused him to take such an unwarrantable liberty with my character—after that the world shall see who is the Scoundrel.

WILLIAM BARROLL.

Chester-town, Sept. 10, 1805.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

AUGUST TERM, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that Patrick Kentard, Executor of Philip Everitt, late of Kent county, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

Test. RICHARD BARROLL,

Reg. of Wills, Kent county.

This is to give Notice;

THAT the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of PHILIP EVERITT, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next—they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of August, 1805.

PATRICK KENNARD, Executor

of Philip Everitt, dec'd.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

AUGUST TERM, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that Michael Lamb and Wife, Executrix of Mary Medford, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

Test. R. BARROLL, **Register of Wills for Kent county.**

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of MARY MEDFORD, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next—they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of August, 1805.

MICHAEL LAMB and

MELESCENT LAMB,

Ex'r. of Mary Medford, dec'd.

Wanted to Purchase

NEGRO WENCH without children, who understands plain cooking, washing, and ironing.—For such a one a liberal price in cash will be given.—For particulars enquire of the Printer.

July 5, 1805.

Public Sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the Farm of the subscriber.

A stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—also FARMING UTENSILS

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the pur-

chaser giving bond, with approved securi-

ty, bearing interest from the day of sale

for all sums under ten dollars, the cash will

be required. The sale will begin at ten o'clock.

RACHEL THOMAS.

Oxford Neck, Sept. 10, 1805. 3

Public Sale.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE on the first day of October next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND

containing about 50 acres, to which are timbered, lying on the main road leading from Easton to King's-Town, adjoining the Farm where the subscriber resides. A credit will be given on part of the purchase money. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, by

SAMUEL REGISTER.

September 10, 1805. 1

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE REAL ESTATE, late the property of John Thomas, deceased; or

such part thereof as may be necessary for paying his debts, lying in Talbot county, containing about seven hundred acres, or thereabouts. This tract consists of several parts of tracts and parcels of lands situated near the head waters of the Eastern branch of Wye river. The purchaser or

purchasers of the whole or any part of the above property or lands, to give bond, with approved security, to the trustee for

the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within fifteen months from the day of sale; and on ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money (and no before) the trustee will convey the land, or such part thereof as may be sold, to the purchaser and his heirs, free from all claim of the heirs of the said John Thomas. All persons who have any claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, on or before the tenth day of June next.

JOHN GIBSON, Trustee.

September 10, 1805. 1

Notice.

THE subscriber has for many years been subject to injuries, by persons trespassing on him in various ways, in consequence of a common gang-way being made thro' his Farm by persons passing to Dixon's Neck; he hereby warns all persons from the date hereof from passing that way through his Farm in any manner whatever, as he will certainly prosecute all such offenders to the rigor of the law.

JAMES BETH.

Talbot county, Sept. 10, 1805. 3

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Packing and Grain Carrying Business, heretofore conducted by the late Dr. Charles Frasier, will in future be attended to, upon the same terms, by the subscriber, who is legally authorized. Letters, orders, &c. will be left as usual at John R. Gile's store. Those persons who have heretofore favored this line with their business, are solicited for a continuance; they and the public in general are hereby assured, that every attention will be given to promote their interest and expedite business, by

WILLIAM R. STUART.

Centreville, Sept. 10, 1805. 1

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of this county on the 18th day of August last, a negro man by the name of RALPH, about 23 or 24 years of age; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has a scar on his throat or neck; and two of his fore teeth out; his clothing are a sow shirt and trousers, old Swallowtail jacket, old wool hat, two pair striped cotton trousers, and old linen shirt; says he belongs to James Wyllie, near the Red House, Prince William county, state of Virginia. His owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees according to law, on the 20th day of November next.

L. HILLERY, Sheriff

New Packet RESOLUTION.

THE subscriber most respectfully returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has been favored with since he commenced running a Packet from Easton to Baltimore; and begs leave to inform those who may continue their patronage, that he has had built under his immediate inspection, the RESOLUTION, which he intends to run regularly from Easton every Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour.

The RESOLUTION's cabin is larger than that of any Packet which ever sailed from this place; and he flatters himself that the accommodation will be found equal to any—united to his unremitting attention to please, in the transaction of such orders as may be confided to him.

The RESOLUTION will commence her first trip on Sunday morning next, the 1st of September.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. He will dispose of the Anna and Polly, his present Packet, not two years old, in complete order, and sails well, on moderate terms.

Easton Point, Aug. 27, 1805. 6

MILES RIVER, AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has an elegant new Schooner, called the DAWSON, Capt. Edward Auld, which he intends running as a Packet and Grain Boat, from Miles River Ferry to Baltimore, every Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, call at St. Michael's, and leave there on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore; and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, on her return. Any orders that he may be favored with shall be punctually attended to; the accommodation of passengers made agreeable, and the favor gratefully acknowledged by

IMPEY DAWSON.

August 27, 1805. 39

For Sale,

MY FARM in the upper part of Queen Ann's county, containing about one thousand acres of land. It lies about two miles from the Head of Chester, on the road leading from thence, (by Jonathan Jester's valuable mill, and a place called Grog-town,) to Dover and Duck Creek Cross Roads, and is about nine miles from the latter place, which affords an excellent and uniform market for all kinds of produce. The situation is high and healthy, the soil fertile, and well adapted to farming, and there are about 350 acres of the tract in wood and timber.

If not sold at private sale before the 14th day of September next, it will be offered on that day at public auction, on the premises, by Joseph Thompson, Esq. of said county, who is authorized to sell the same entire, or in such parcels as may be convenient to purchasers. The terms of sale will be made easy to the purchasers, and any person wishing for information, or to view the premises, will be pleased to apply to Joseph Thompson, Esq. who lives near the premises, or to the subscriber in Annapolis. THOMAS BUCHANAN.

August 6, 1805. 6

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the farm belonging to Major James Bruff, lying within four miles of Centreville. It contains four hundred and thirty acres of land; three hundred of which are cleared; several acres are in good timothy meadow, to which fifty more may be easily added, and there is a tolerable proportion of wood-land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, grass, &c. and the plaster of Paris has been successfully used on it. The improvements consist of a framed dwelling house, thirty feet by eighteen, well finished and nearly new; a kitchen, smoke house, milk house, corn house, and a barn thirty eight feet by twenty six, with a well of excellent water near the house; there are like-wise on the premises two very thriving apple orchards.

Also, a military right to two hundred acres of land, in Allegany county, near Fort Cumberland.

The above property will be sold for cash, bank or government stock, merchandise, or on a credit of three years.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON. Centre-ville, Queen Ann's county, May 14, 1805. 1

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THAT well known Farm within three miles of Easton, at present occupied by ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN, known by the name of Peach Blossom; containing between three and four hundred acres of valuable Land, well timbered and inclosed; with good meadows, orchards, &c.—The houses are in good order; and as it is presumed purchasers would wish to view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For further particulars apply to ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN, on the premises, or to

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, July 16, 1805. 1

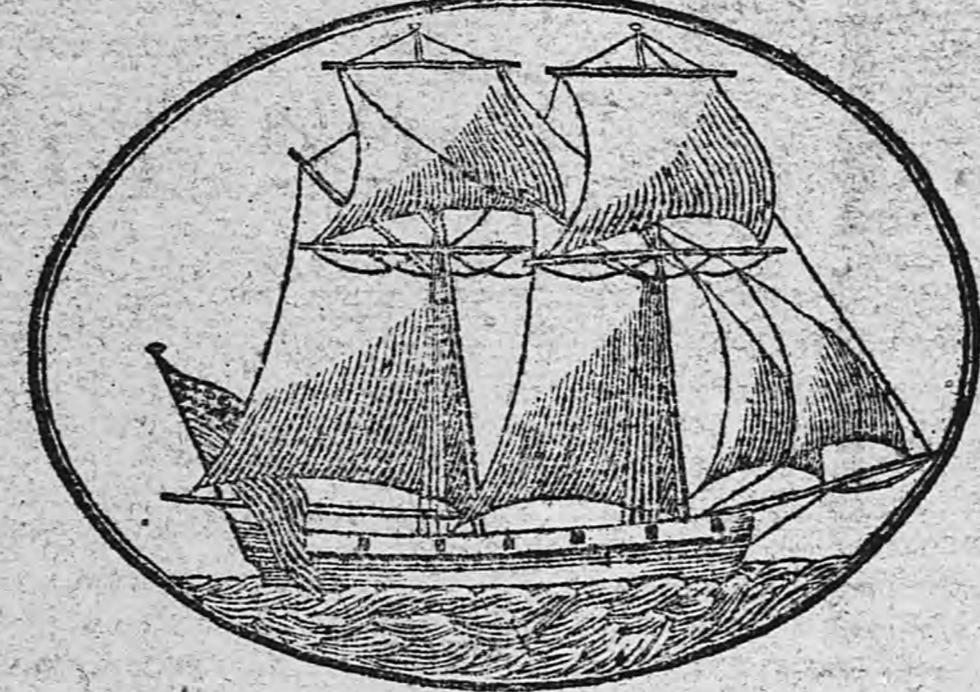
Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 28th day of last June, a negro man who says his name is BEN JOHNSON. He is about 30 years old; is 6 feet one inch high; and has a scar above his left eye. His clothes are one check and two linen shirts; one red cambric and one striped jacket; one pair of blues; one pair of nankeen, and one pair of Osnaburg overalls; two pairs of stockings; one brown cloth coat; two roundabout jackets with sleeves; and one hat. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff of Frederick county.

July 23, 1805. 8

Easton and Baltimore Packet, and Grain Boats.



THE FARMERS PACKET

WILL sail from Easton every Wednesday morning between the hours of nine and ten o'clock; and leave Baltimore every Saturday morning about the same hour.—The above mentioned Packet is new, sails fast, and in nice order for the reception of Freight or Passage. The subscriber has two other BOATS in good order, which will run with Wheat, Corn, and other Freight that may offer either from Choptank or Miles River, by a line or orders being left at his Packet-Office, Easton Point. Experienced and skillful Skippers are employed for the Grain Boats; and every attention shall be paid to the orders of his friends, and the public in general; and personal attention given to the Packet, by

The Public's humble servant, SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton Point, July 23, 1805.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

HAVING sometime since declared myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office of this county at the next election; and having full a desire to serve you if elected, I am induced to make you further acquainted with my wish, this early, more with a view to do away a report that I understand is in circulation, that if I should be elected that the business would be done by another person—which I assure the public would not be the case, as it would be solely for myself, and no other; and that every exertion will be used to give general satisfaction.

By the Public's obedient

And very humble servant,

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton Point, July 23, 1805.

New Drug Store,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. David Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Dover Streets.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire STOCK in TRADE of Doctor Earle, to which he very shortly expects a large addition, so as to make his assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES complete, respectfully offers his services to the public, soliciting their patronage, and promising the most prompt and punctual attention to all orders he may be favored with; and a constant supply of the best and most genuine articles in his line that can be procured.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

Eaton, July 23, 1805. 1

A Young Man

FROM fifteen to seventeen years of age, of reputable parents, with a tolerable education, will be taken at the above shop, if immediate application is made—none need apply who cannot be well recommended.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans Court,

AUGUST TERM, 1805.

ORDERED by the court, that John Kenward, junr. executor of William Hicks, late of Kent county deceased, cause the following advertisement to be inserted for six weeks successively in "the Star" at Easton.

Left. RICHARD BARROLL,

Register of Wills for Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Hicks, late of Kent county deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of August 1805.

JOHN KENNARD, junr. adm'tor.

of Wm. Hicks, dec'd.

The Under-signed

HEREBY notify the public, that books will be opened at Mr. William Evans' tavern, and the Maryland Insurance Office, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday the 16th day of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue open until 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty dollars each, to complete the Baltimore and Reisters-town turnpike road.

The subscriptions will be received under the terms and limitations of the act of assembly, passed by the legislature of Maryland at their last session, entitled "An act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes."

If the capital stock should be subscribed, application will be made to the legislature, at their next session, for a law to ratify the proceedings of the under-signed, and to authorize the immediate commencement of the work.

W. OWINGS.

E. ETTING,

D. WILLIAMSON,

E. JOHNSON,

J. CROMWELL,

C. CARNAN.

Baltimore, Augt 13.

Writing and Printing Paper,

Just received, and for Sale at the Star Office.

Chester Town,

JUNE THE 20th, 1805.

ORDERED, by the Commissioners of the Tax for Kent County, that the following advertisement be inserted once per week for and during four weeks successively, in the "Telegraph," printed at Baltimore, and in the "Republican Star," printed at Easton.

By Order,

GIDEON PEARCE, Clerk.

A LIST OF THE TRACTS

And lots of land in Kent county charged for the payment of county taxes, and the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the year eighteen hundred and four, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same: The taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and the Collector of the county aforesaid could find no personal property in the said county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners of the tax for the said county, appears.—

Persons' Names. Names of Tracts. Amount of numbers of lots, taxes due

for 1804.

(FIRST DISTRICT)

D. C.

Ferrell Sarah, Part of New York 9 32
Maslin John's heirs, Plantation, 6 69
Rowles John's heirs, Part of Sandford and part of Kemp's beginning, 4 32
Smith Hynson's heirs, Ringgold's Forest, Ringgold's lot, Town Hill and part of Arcada, 3 75

(SECOND DISTRICT)

D. C.

Beck Samuel, Junr. Part of Gamble's Farm, Lot, Number 58 in Chester Town, 4 25
Deford Thomas, Hartshorn, Large, Part of Prince and Co. William, Lot, Number 31 in Chester Town, 3 57

Reed James, Reed Hester, Reed Dean, Robert Roberts' heirs, Scanlan Edward's heirs, Stone H. John, Thomas Milch, Thomas Samuel, Tush — (widow), Vidler Edward, Wiesenthal Sarah, Bolton John's heirs, Ashman William, Buchanan Robt., Gleaves William, (Doctor), Gould Samuel, Jones Thomas' heirs, McCall Archibald, Raley Charles' heirs, Unick John's heirs, Vanant Joshu-a's heirs, Woodland John's heirs, Banham William, Bishop Ridsion, Brown William, Brown John, Covington Joshua, Calder Joleph, Calbert Isaac's heirs, Dodson Hannah, Elliot Robert, Rev., Field John, Falconar Mary, Green William,

(THIRD DISTRICT)

D. C.

Folly, part of Forrester's Delight & part of Drayton, 8 88
345 acres of land, name unknown, & a lot at George Town & Roads, 2 70
Part of Darnels' Farm, Lot I. U. Curch, Part of Standaway & part of Bennett's Regulation, Part of Gran-tham, Part of Hales, part of Drayton and Sandy Hill, Part of Chester Grove and part of Forrest, Part of Partnership Point, Knebury and Harbott, Chance, part of Wright's Chance, James' Addition, Plain Dealing & part of Partner-ship, 1 45

(FOURTH DISTRICT)

D. C.

19 93
Partnership and Henbury, and a lot at the Head of Chester, 7 00
Part of Cock-Stall, 6 69
Hick's Hazard, 3 06
A lot at the Head of Chester, 3 36
A lot near Robert Moody's, 0 90
Part of Hope, 1 01
Part of My Lords' Gracious Gift, 3 56
A lot at the Head of Chester, 1 01
Part of Toban's place, 0 72
A lot at George Town, 2 80
A lot at the Head of Chester, 1 59
A lot at ditto, 1 20
Part of Margaret's Delight, 0 94
Part of Deer Park, 3 86

(FIFTH DISTRICT)

D. C.

Notice is hereby Given, THAT unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to WILLIAM MOFFETT, Esquire, the Collector of the said county, on or before the tenth day of October next, ("or within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed,") the lands, so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the directions of an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state, "passed at November Session, in the year 1797."

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Kent county.

Attest,

GIDEON PEARCE, Clk.

Chester Town, Kent county, June 20, 1805. 4

D. C.

Heath Francis, Part of Partnership, 2 56

Hodgson Ro- bert, A lot in George Town, 0 90

Hurt Richard's heirs, A lot at George Town & Roads, 2 25

Knock Henry, Chesterfield Refur- veyed, 6 46

Light Edward, A lot near George Town & Roads, 1 12

Negro, Maffy John's heirs, Miers Luke's heirs, Part of McDugal's Chance reserved, Londonbridge, and Bordley's Gift and Hope, 5 45

Miers Hannah, Miers William's heirs, Bordley's Gift and Resurvey, and a lot at the Head of Cheller, 5 92

Moody James, Negro, Maffy Stephen's heirs, Two lots at the Head of Chester, 6 41

Nowland Syl- vester, Neg- ro, Philip, A lot near George Town & Roads, 0 90

Rollestone Charles, Deer Park, Rochester Daniel, A lot at Maffy's Cross Roads, 1 14

Rumsey John, esq. A lot in George Town, 3 36

Strawbridge James, Part of Fork's Philadelphia, New Addition, 1 56

Simpson David's heirs, Samuel —, A lot in George Town, 0 90

Free Negro, Vanant George's heirs, —, A lot near George Town & Roads, 0 90

Ditto do, 1 12

Williamson Alexander's heirs, A lot in George Town, 3 50

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to WILLIAM

Eastern Shore



General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, printer of the Laws of the U. States.

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1805.

[NO. 3....215]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR

ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and continued for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 17th day of September next, before the Court house in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder, on terms which will then be made known, that valuable FARM and tract of land, the property of the subscriber, situate on Miles river, at present occupied by Samuel Trotter, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land—a proportion of which is cleared, and the residue heavily timbered—the land and improvements will be shewn at any time previous to the sale. This tract of land is conveniently situated for two farms, and will be sold as such, or altogether, as may suit purchasers. Attendance will be given by the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to him, are requested to make immediate payment, as he intends leaving this state as early in October next, as may be convenient—those having claims against him are desired to bring them in previous to that time.

JAMES DIXON.

Easton, August 27, 1805.

Public Sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the Farm of the subscriber;

A stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—also FARMING UTENSILS. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; or all sums under ten dollars, the cash will be required. The sale will begin at ten o'clock.

RACHEL THOMAS.
Oxford Neck, Sept. 10, 1805. 3

Public Sale.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE on the first day of October next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND containing about 50 acres, 10 of which are timbered, lying on the main road leading from Easton to King's Town, adjoining the farm where the subscriber lives. A credit will be given on part of the purchase money. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, by SAMUEL REGISTER.

September 10, 1805. 15

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable the Chancellor for the state of Maryland, to me directed, dated February Term, 1805,

WILL be sold on the premises at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, (if fair, if not the first fair day after) all that undivided moiety of lands, situate, lying and being in Dorchester county, the property of Jeremiah Colston, deceased, consisting of a tract of land called Saint Anthony's, a tract of land called Chance; a tract of land called Roswell, and a tract of land called Prakard, with all the lands adjoining, including the whole points, agreeably to a deed of bargain and sale, from James LeCompte to the said Jeremiah Colston, dated the 9th October, 1797.

Also, will be sold the day after the sale of the above lands, all the land contained in the deed from Henry Colston to the said Jeremiah Colston, where the dwelling house and wind mill stands, opposite to Oxford in Talbot county, known by the name of Cove Hole. The purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with approved security for paying the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale—The whole will be sold subject to the widow's dower.

All the creditors of the said Jeremiah Colston deceased, are required to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereto to the Chancellor within four months from the time appointed for the first sale mentioned above.

CHARLES EMORY, Trustee
of Jeremiah Colston, deceased.

Easton, August 20, 1805. 9

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

THE REAL ESTATE, late the property of Joba Thomas, deceased, or such part thereof as may be necessary for paying his debts, lying in Talbot county, containing about seven hundred acres, or thereabouts. This tract consists of several parts of tracts and parcels of land, situated near the head waters of the Eastern branch of Wye river. The purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part of the above property or lands, to give bond with approved security, to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within fifteen months from the day of sale; and on ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and on the receipt of the purchase money (and not before) the trustee will convey the land, or such part thereof as may be sold, to the purchaser and his heirs, free from all claim of the heirs of the said Joba Thomas. All persons who have any claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, on or before the tenth day of June next.

JOHN GIBSON, Trustee.

September 10, 1805. 3

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of the late WILLIAM COTTMAN, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday, the 25th of September next,

THAT valuable and well-improved FARM, formerly the property of William Adams, esq; being in Somerset county, situate on the head of Wocomoco creek, within five miles of Prince Anne, and ten of Salisbury—containing about 384 acres, on which there is an elegant two story brick House, completely finished in the most fashionable manner, with a good cellar, pantry, and kitchen below; there is also a good cook room adjoining the house, an excellent granary with a good cellar, two large barns, and all other convenient houses, and a good apple and peach orchard, with a great variety of almost all kinds of fruit. The soil is very fertile, easily cultivated, and well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn and tobacco. The purchaser will be at liberty to sow a crop of wheat on the farm this present year. Bond and security, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required for the payment of one third part of the purchase money on the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given, and one third to be paid on the eleventh day of October, 1807, and the residue on the eleventh day of October, 1808.

William Cottman,
Lewin Farrington, Lazarus Cottman, Executors.

August 13, 1805. 6w

HAS for sale and expects to keep a general assortment of LEATHER, which has been well manufactured, and will be sold at the usual prices for cash or bides.

WILLIAM PAYTON.

Easton, August 6, 1805. 11

N. B. Any persons having good TAN BARK to dispose of, will meet with a generous price by applying to

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.

NO. II.

First approach of the enemy to Richmond.

"Col. Wm. Tarham, says," Being at Richmond in the time of Arnold's invasion 1780-1, and hearing that an express had arrived at the governor's with intelligence of the approach of an invading enemy, I immediately rode to his house, and met governor Jefferson walking out. He had received such an express, but as other intelligence led him to suppose, they were nothing more than a foraging party; unless he had further information to justify the measure, he should not disturb the country by calling out the militia; he would thank me nevertheless, if I would go down to the maj. gen. Baron Steuben, who was at Wilton (6 miles below Richmond) and receive his orders if needful. The Baron dispatched me to gen. Nelson at Williamsburg, where I found the town in confusion, expecting an immediate attack; the enemy being at anchor, and having a boat taking the soundings towards the shore at King's mill 4 miles below Williamsburg.

They proceeded however, up the river, and I remained in the suit of gen. Nelson several days, when I was desired

by him to be the bearer of some dispatches to the governor of such importance, that I must avoid all risk of being taken.—Knowing the country well I ventured in among the plantations, till I got to that of Dr. Truchart, near the Meadow Bridges, on Chickahominy; I learnt that the enemy's picket was just called in, and retired from the Bridges, towards the main body at Richmond. I followed the picket carefully, entered Mr. Duval's house at Mount Comfort while the floors were wet with liquor spilt by the British soldiers and pushed into Richmond from whence the army had first retreated.—Here one of our well affected citizens, I think old Richard Crouch referred me to Moses Tredway, in Manchester who conducted me to Mr. Jefferson, at a house then occupied by Mr. Evans, and here I delivered my dispatch, and spent part of the evening. I understand the enemy entreated that night at Four Mile Creek about 10 or 12 miles off, and were then on their retreat."

In 1796, Mr. D. D. Hylton before Dr. Wm. Foushee, a person qualified to administer an oath, made the following deposition.

Henrico County.

"That in '81 when Arnold invaded this place I was living near the Foundry at Westham; that I was going out to join the militia to oppose Arnold when I was stopped by Mr. Jefferson the governor of the state and requested by him to attend the removal of the powder ammunition arms and other property belonging to the public then in the magazine near Westham; that his orders were to have every thing removed with all possible expedition across the river; that on the night preceding Arnold's arrival at the foundry Mr. Jefferson was at the subscriber's house, as late as 11 or 12 o'clock at night attending and giving directions about public property there; he then said he should go up the country about 8 miles to his family, cross the next morning and come down to Britton's, opposite Westham, and the carriages, &c. should be provided to take off the property; that the enemy were so close to us that I was obliged to have about 300 stand of arms thrown into the river, the greater part of which were afterwards recovered; that in the night preceding the day of invasion, the wagons, driven by white men, employed to bring records, &c. from Richmond, by mistake attempted to get to the magazine instead of the landing on the river, and near the magazine over set and broke some arms, &c. That in consequence of this accident, the packages which I afterwards found contained records, were lodged at the magazine, and carriages could not be procured in time for the removal as the alarm was so great and sudden, that almost every person in the neighbourhood was endeavouring to put his property in a state of safety by removing it; that it then and ever has appeared to the subscriber that the said Mr. Jefferson did everything which the nature of the case and his situation would admit for the public interest."

(Signed.) D. HYLTON.

Such are the assertions of a man, whom no individual acquainted with his character will dare to deny.

James Currie, of Richmond, well known for his talents as a physician, and his uniform candour as a man; thus expresses himself.

"On application made to me, if I recollect any thing in regard to the loss of the public records and other valuable papers in the year 1781, during the invasion of the British army, when Mr. Jefferson was governor, I well remember that he appeared extremely anxious, and very active in having them removed from Richmond, and deposited in a place of safety, and if possible, entirely out of the reach of the enemy: and for that and other duties of his office as chief magistrate, did remain in town fully as long, as was either proper or prudent for him to do, without manifest danger of becoming the prisoner of the invading army, who were fast approaching the seat of government, without any efficient force that could at that time be brought against them to stop their march; and that his conduct was then perfectly proper, and that of a real patriot and friend of his country, will be very fully evinced, by the concurrent voice of the gentleman who then acted with him in council as well as the unanimous approving voice of the Virginia legislature, at the subsequent meeting of the assembly of the state."

A similar request being made of Mr. A. B. late clerk of the council, a gentleman of the fairest character he made the following statement: "I well remember that Mr. Jefferson was extremely active in removing all public records from Richmond, and I have reason to believe the chief loss was occasioned by a mistake of the waggons conveying them to the foundry of Westham, where they were to have been thrown over the river if pursued by the enemy; Mr. Jefferson desired me as clerk of the council to continue with him, and to take with me the public seal, and such papers as might be immediately wanted. I accordingly procured a servant, and horse, to carry a small trunk containing the papers, and on the afternoon preceding Arnold's taking possession of Richmond, Mr. Jefferson desired me to proceed to Tuckahoe, where he could come to me. I sat out at sun-set and left Mr. Jefferson busy in getting off the records.

(Signed.) A. BLAIR.

October 12, 1796.

Mr. John Beckley who was then clerk to the Virginia legislature and at this time clerk to congress, has authorized us in his name to make the following statement:

"In 10 days from the arrival of Arnold's fleet, he proceeded 150 miles up the river and landed his troops in 24 miles of Richmond: The night before his march to that place, all the militia of the state which could be armed, being then out under the command of general Nelson in the neighbourhood of Williamsburg, and no defence at hand for the security of Richmond but about 200 half armed militia under the command of Baron Steuben, who could do nothing more than cover the removal of the records and militia stores across James River from Richmond to Manchester, and secure the boats and batteries on the Manchester side, to prevent the enemy's passing. He remained in Richmond with the last detachment of militia that passed the river with records and stores, and until the enemy the next morning were entering the lower part of the town, and began to flank it with their light-horse. He saw Mr. Jefferson the night before issuing his orders and using every exertion to remove the records and stores; he afterwards saw him at Westham, five miles above Richmond when Arnold pushed a detachment to destroy the stores, at that place, and which through Mr. J.'s exertions were almost entirely saved. After the British evacuated Richmond, on his return the first man he met with was Mr. Jefferson."

In addition to the testimony already cited, we may consider the following letter to Mr. Huntington the President of congress, dated Richmond, January 20th, 1781, as an authentic source of intelligence, because it was written at a time when the circumstances were fresh in the recollection of every observer, and because it was addressed to a body intimately informed on the subject by innumerable means, and who would not have failed to have exposed the slightest attempt made to deceive them at a crisis so important and by a man of such elevated standing.

"Sir,

"It may seem odd, considering the important events which have taken place

in this state within the course of ten days past; that I should not have transmitted an account of them to your excellency sooner. But such has been their extraordinary rapidity, and such the unremitted attention they have required from all concerned in the government, that I do not recollect the portion of time which I could have taken to commit them to paper. On the 31st of December, a letter from a private gentleman to Gen. Nelson, came to my hands notifying that in the morning of the preceding day twenty seven sail of vessels entered the Capes, and from the tenor of the letter we had reason to expect, within a few hours, further intelligence, whether they were friends or foes, their force and other circumstances. We immediately dispatched Gen. Nelson to the lower country, with powers to call all the militia in that quarter, or act otherwise as exigencies should require; but waiting further intelligence before we would call for militia from the middle or upper country. No further intelligence came until the 2d of January (instant) when the former was confirmed. It was ascertained they had advanced up James River to Warrasquab Bay. All arrangements were immediately taken for calling in a sufficient body of militia for opposition; in the night of the 3d, we received advice they were at anchor opposite James town. We then supposed Williamsburg to be their object. The wind, however, which had hitherto been unfavorable, shifted fair, and the tide being also in their favor, they ascended the river to Kenmore that evening, and with the next tide came up to Westover, having on their way taken possession of some works we had at Hoods, by which two or three of their vessels received some damage, but which were of necessity abandoned by the small garrison of 50 men placed there on the enemy's landing to invest the station at James town, from which we supposed they meant to land for Williamsburg, and that they had got in the evening to Cannon's, reached us the next morning at 5 o'clock, and was the first indication of their meaning to penetrate towards this place or Petersburg. As the orders for drawing the militia here had been given but two days, no opposition was in readiness. Every effort was accordingly made to convey them to the foundry six miles above this, till about mid-day of that day, when we learnt the enemy had come to anchor at Westover that morning. We then knew this, and not Petersburg, was their object, and we began to carry across the river many things remaining here, and to remove what had been transported to the foundry and laboratory, to Westham, the nearest crossing seven miles above this place; which operation continued till they had approached very near. They marched from Westover at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th, and entered Richmond the day following. A regiment of infantry, and about 30 horses, continued without halting to the foundry; they burnt that, the boring-mill, magazines, and two other houses, and proceeded to Westham, but nothing being in their power there, they retired to Richmond; the next morning they burnt some buildings of public and some of private property, with what stores remained in them; destroyed a great quantity of private stores, and about twelve o'clock retired to Westover, when they encamped within the neck the next day. The loss is not yet accurately known. As far as I have been able to discover, it consisted in this place of about 200 muskets, some soldiers clothing to a small amount, some quarter master stores, of which 120 sides of leather were the principal article, part of the artillerist tools, and three waggons; besides which five brass guns, which we funk in the river, were discovered to them, raised and carried off. Within 48 hours from time of their landing, and 10 from obtaining their destination, they had penetrated 23 miles, done the whole injury, and retired.

Their numbers, from the best intelligence I have had, are about 1500 infantry, and as to their cavalry, account vary from 50 to 120, the whole commanded by the paricide Arnold. Our militia, dispersed over a large tract of country, can be easily in but difficultly out. On the day the enemy advanced to this place, two hundred only were embodied; they were of this town and neighborhood, and were too few to do any thing. At this time they are assembled in pretty considerable bodies on the south side of

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

CIVIS—No. III.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

James River, but not yet brought to a point. On the north side are two or three small bodies, amounting in the whole to about nine hundred men. The enemy were at 4 o'clock yesterday evening still remaining in their encampment at Westover and Berkely Neck. In the mean time, Baron Steuben, a zealous friend, has descended from the dignity of his proper command, to direct our smallest movements. His vigilance has in a great measure supplied the want of force in preventing the enemy from crossing the river, which might have been very fatal. He has been assiduously employed in preparing equipments for the militia as they assemble, pointing them to a proper object, and other offices of a good commander. Should they loiter a little longer, and it is found practicable to collect an adequate force, I flatter myself they will not escape with impunity. To what place they will point their next exertions, we cannot even conjecture. The whole country on tide waters, and adjacent to them, is equally open to similar insult."

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Upon this subject we will only add an extract of a letter, written by general John Minor, of Frederickburgh, to his friend—"That being in company with general Stevens and others, when the charge brought against Mr. Jefferson by Charles Symmes, the present collector of the port of Alexandria, was the subject of conversation, gen. S. expressed the warmest indignation! said it was a falsehood to his certain knowledge; that he despised the idea of effecting any political purpose at the expence of truth; that it was true he and Mr. J. differed in sentiment but nevertheless he did not believe there was a man in the United States more attached to the interests of his country than Mr. J. He then stated particulars—that he was at Richmond a member of the legislature, and was among the last who quitted Richmond, on the alarm being given that the enemy were coming into the city, that he saw Mr. J. there long after he thought it prudent that he should be gone; that he told him so, and urged him to be gone; stated to him what effects HIS capture might have upon the state; that as he had no troops, he could do no possible good by staying; Mr. J. replied, his reason for staying was to save as many of the public records as possible; that he should effect more by his presence than by agents; that he was well mounted, and was not apprehensive of being taken. I think he added that he believed Mr. J. did not leave the city until the enemy were entering the lower part of it. From thence he went to Westham, and there took measures to secure the public arms. He then spoke of the affair of Charlestown, and I distinctly remember acquitted him of all blame."

That man must be blind indeed who after reading the testimony here adduced, can see "any thing indicative of timid, unwarranted by any immediate movement of the enemy, and forbidden by a regard to those duties which belong to the station he held."

There is some testimony so strong and so conclusive, that every man is capable of deducing the proper inferences. Of this nature is the testimony which we have now advanced. We sincerely believe, that there is scarce a single individual whom this accumulated evidence will not serve to convince that Mr. Jefferson, so far from meriting the reproaches, is intitled to the gratitude of his country, for his services during that period of the war; that to his activity and prudence, we principally owe the preservation of most of our military stores, and some of our public records; and that during this perilous period, his presence of mind, his unruffled tranquility, the unshaken spirit of his soul, were not less conspicuous than his activity and prudence.

That Mr. Turner should not have touched upon this part of Mr. Jefferson's history, is true, but it is passing strange. Was it because he was unable, among his "oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Richmond," to collect any fact which he might deem derogatory to Mr. Jefferson's reputation? Was it, that like other *correct* historians, he was really ignorant of that portion of our history which records the first invasion of Arnold upon the capital? Or was it that he really confounded this event with the precipitate march from Petersburg and occupation of Manchester? Under any of these constructions, the vindication of Mr. Jefferson from the attacks of Mr. T. acquires an additional force. If it was the first, Mr. Jefferson stands acquitted for his conduct during the first invasion, by the forced silence of an opponent, whose rancour had not exhausted its force, and whose industry would have eagerly seized upon the slightest means of accusation. If it was either the second or the last, the statement of Mr. Turner will be invalidated by his ignorance. For what credit will be then due to the assertions of an historian, when expatiating upon the details and minutiae of events, who proves himself ignorant of the difference and number of striking epochs?

cept to witness from foreign countries)—the witnesses therefore can only receive for two days attendance each term; that is, for the whole three terms 12 dollars. The same expence will necessarily be attached to the adverse party, making in all 24 dollars. And this is the full sum demandable by all the witnesses who shall attend the county court.

If on an investigation the above calculation is correct, this conclusion follows, that the difference of expence in the two courts is as 126 to 24, being more than five times the greater in the general court on the Western shore, and on the Eastern shore as 7½ to 2: nor has anything yet been said of clerks costs, attorneys fees, or of the difference in the expences of the two suitors for their own necessaries; these may fairly be set down at double in the general court.

Again—The expenditures in the general court are not only five times greater, but man of moderate property may be wholly unable to collect the necessary funds to carry on his suit. I know that in argument it is not correct to put extreme cases; yet, upon due reflection, the following will not be considered as belonging to that class.

Suppose an ejectment for land between a wealthy man and his less oppulent neighbor; the term is approaching at which the cause must be tried, and the testimony of five or six witnesses is necessary; but, like himself, they are poor, and cannot collect money to attend the court. The sum sufficient for each witness would be 10 dollars, and 50cts, and this he must either raise, or they will remain at home, and his case be postponed. Nor does the misfortune attached to his poverty here end; for if the adverse party are prepared for trial, he must pay THEIR costs of the term, which he inevitably looses. Now most of us know from experience, that to procure 60 or 70 dollars is not always in our power; and to the possessors of small farms, that sum is considerable; but where it must be repeated three, or perhaps four times, it becomes a serious calamity. In this state of things, a prudent man of moderate income would not contend with his rich oppressor for a few acres of land, for if he succeeded, his loss of time and unavoidable expenses, would equal nearly their value; but if he were unfortunate, the consequences to himself and family would be of the most serious import.—Hence in the general court JUSTICE is not equally accessible to the poor and the rich, because the price of her attainment is too highly rated.

In the county courts the situation of the parties would be far less unequal, because the amount necessary to carry on the suit would thereby be comparison be small, as each witness, if the cause were put off, might on the same evening return to his house. But if the per diem were actually demanded, the six witnesses could only be entitled, each to two dollars, and surely 12 dollars is far easier to be collected than 60 or 70.

I shall now conclude with a few remarks selected from each number of my address.

First—Two successive legislatures by a majority only may abolish the general court and court of appeals; because they are parts of a general judicial system, calculated for the use and convenience of the whole people of Maryland, and rest upon the same foundation as the other GENERAL provisions in the constitution; and because it is only while the general court shall continue, that a session of this court can of right "belong to the Eastern Shore particularly."

Secondly—in the county courts JUSTICE will be administered with as much purity and certainty, and with more dispatch than in the general court; because the judges will all be skilled in the law; and if either party dissects a jury of his neighbors, his cause may be removed to an adjoining county of the district; because the jurors in the county courts will possess more age, more experience in business, and equal integrity with those in the general court; and because a witness will attend with much more certainty the distance of 14 miles than the distance of 55.

Thirdly—JUSTICE will be administered in the county courts with less expenditure of time, money, and labor, than in the general court; because the DISTANCE to the general court is FOUR times the greater; because the EXPENSE in the general court is FIVE times the greater; and because it is far easier to collect 24 dollars than to collect 126 dollars!!

The foregoing remarks are suggested for the due consideration of every citizen of Maryland, whatever be the nature of his politics or religion. The writer can have no interest distinct from the interest of the great body of the people, for to them he belongs. He well knows that much of the liberty, prosperity and happiness of the CITIZEN must depend upon the establishment of an efficient, wise and pure judiciary; but he also knows, that although the ultimate decisions of the general court are equal and exact to all men, yet that the delay and the expence in the attainment of JUSTICE is almost equivalent to a DEATH.

CIVIS.
Queen-Ann's county. }
Sept. 14, 1805.

Agricultural Society.

On Monday the ninth day of September, 1805, a sufficient number of the persons who had associated for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, assembled at Easton, pursuant to their adjournment: They appointed William Hayward, Esq. chairman of the meeting, and Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. the secretary.

The committee appointed to prepare the articles of association, reported and adopted at the last meeting, into proper form for the signature of the members, reported the same, and the report was approved of and adopted.—Whereupon the persons present subscribed their names, and became members of the institution.

The society then proceeded, agreeably to the constitution thus adopted, to elect their officers for the ensuing year; and on examining the respective ballots it appeared, that Nicholas Hammond was duly appointed president, William Hayward, vice-president, Robert H. Goldsborough, secretary, and Robert Moore, treasurer, of the society.

The society then proceeded to elect a standing committee of five members, agreeably to the said constitution, for the ensuing year; and on examining the ballots it appeared, that Henry Hollyday, Robert H. Goldsborough, Ennals Marlin, George R. Hayward and Nicholas Hammond, were duly appointed.

After the dispatch of other business, it was ordered, that the above proceedings, and the Constitution adopted by the society, be published in the Star, for the information of the citizens on the Eastern Shore; and the society adjourned to the second Tuesday of October next.

Test,
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Secretary.

CONSTITUTION of the SOCIETY for
the promotion of AGRICULTURE and
RURAL ECONOMY, for the East-
ern Shore of Maryland.

WE the subscribers, being firmly persuaded that a society, formed upon liberal principles, for the promotion and improvement of Agriculture in this and the neighbouring counties, will be highly useful, and tend to increase the value of lands and advance the general interests of the inhabitants, do hereby agree to associate together for the gradual accomplishment of these important ends, and do severally premise, each for himself, to observe and submit to the following articles as rules for our government, and to comply with the duties and engagements respectively contained therein; that is to say—

ARTICLE I. The present association shall be styled "A Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Rural Economy, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland;" and in all its corporate acts shall be known and distinguished by this name.

II. The great end of the present institution being the improvement of agriculture in this and the neighbouring counties, in all its branches, every communication which shall relate to systems of husbandry—rotations of crops in grafts and grain—the nature, quality and kinds of soil—the improvement of every kind of soil by manures—the nature and effects of different manures, and the fit application of these to different soils—the cultivation of all sorts of grain and grasses, and their suitability of different soils and systems—the construction and improvement of ploughs and other implements of husbandry—improved methods of raising and ameliorating the breed of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and relieving them from disorders to which they are subject—the improvement of soils by particular cultivation, and the employment of peas, beans and other pulses—the practicability of raising to advantage cabbages, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, beets and other roots, as winter food for cattle, sheep and swine—the substitution of hedges for wooden fences, and the methods of raising sets and planting them for use—the general advantages of drains and ditches as means of improving lands and crops, of benefiting the public highways, and of advancing the health of the inhabitants—the cultivation of hemp, flax, hops and cotton, and the proper care of wool, bark timber and hides, as connected with some of the arts and manufactures—the rearing and management of fruit trees—the planting of forest trees to supply the absence of those which are daily diminishing—the methods of preventing and destroying insects which are found to be injurious to the farmer—and in general, every communication which shall relate to any of these subjects, or to others connected with the department of agriculture and rural economy in any degree, shall be considered as a proper object of the institution, and shall always receive a merited share of attention from its members.

III. The members of this society shall consist of the present associates, and of all such other persons as shall be admitted by a majority of the subscribers, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

IV. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, vice-president, a

secretary and treasurer, who shall respectively be appointed by ballot by a majority of the attending members. The officers shall be elected for the term of one year, and shall be always re-eligible.

V. The duties of the president, and in his absence, of the vice-president, shall be to lay before the society all reports and communications which he may receive concerning the objects of the institution, to execute or cause to be executed the orders and regulations of the society, to keep order in the society during their respective meetings and generally to do and perform those acts and duties which are usually exercised by such an officer.

VI. The duties of the secretary shall be to attend the meetings of the society, to make and record fair minutes and entries of all their proceedings, to give copies and certify such of them as shall be required; to correspond with the officers, agents and members of the society, and to receive communications from them and other persons; to present the papers and the subjects of his correspondence to the president for inspection and consideration of the society, and to cause to be published such notifications, proceedings and results as shall be directed by them.

VII. The duties of the treasurer shall be to take charge of the money and funds belonging to the society, to keep regular accounts of his receipts and expenditures, to collect and receive all sums due to the institution, to make no disbursements without the order of the society signed by the president, and to submit his books and accounts to the inspection of the society or any of its members when required. When the society shall judge it necessary he shall also enter into bond with security for the faithful performance of his duties and the payment of all monies or balances remaining in his hands.

VIII. Every member of the society shall annually pay into the hands of the treasurer the sum of two dollars to be paid in half yearly instalments; and the sums of money so paid shall form a fund, out of which the publications and other expenses of the society shall be defrayed, and such medals and other premiums be procured as shall be allotted to those whose ingenuity, discoveries or useful industry shall entitle them to reward.

X. Application for the admission of new members shall be made to the president in writing and be laid before the society; who shall thereupon proceed to consider the same: The election shall be made by ballot, and a majority of the attending members shall be sufficient to constitute a choice. Every person so admitted shall subscribe the articles of association and pay the semi-annual contribution of ONE DOLLAR.

X. For the convenience of distant subscribers, Agricultural Districts shall be established in the following manner:—As soon as ten or more persons in any neighboring or distant county on the Eastern Shore shall subscribe the articles of association and become members of the society, such county shall thereupon be considered and established as an Agricultural District; and the society shall forthwith appoint a secretary for the same; and it shall be the duty of such secretary to convene the members of his district at the county town once in every three months and oftener if they shall require it; to receive their contributions and transmit them to the treasurer of the institution; to keep minutes of their transactions; to correspond with the officers of the society; to communicate to the members of his district the results of experiments and systems and all other information which he may receive from the president, to receive communications from the members of his district and forward them to the secretary, and in general to make himself the organ of preserving a due connexion between the society and the subscribers in his county.

XI. The society shall once in each year appoint a standing committee of five members whose business it shall be to select such of the transactions of the society as may merit publication; to prepare them for the press, and from time to time to publish the same. The agreement of a majority shall be sufficient.

XII. Any member may withdraw himself from the society whenever he pleases—first giving a written notice of his intention to the secretary, and paying all his dues.

XIII. Honorary members may be admitted in the manner prescribed for the election of ordinary members from among persons not residing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, whose talents and character may add to the respectability and usefulness of the society.

XIV. The society shall hold stated meetings on the second Monday of March, June, September and December, and other meetings by adjournment as often as they shall judge necessary.

XV. The first meeting of this society shall be held on the second Monday of September next; and the first officers and standing committee shall then be chosen.

In testimony whereof we have to the presents subscribed our respective names,

WESTERN SHORE DISTANCES.

From the centre of Allegany county to
Annapolis, is 150 miles
Washington, 95
Frederick, 73
Montgomery, 50
Baltimore Co., 50
Harford, 60
Prince Georges, 35
Calvert, 47
Charles, 53
St. Mary's, 60
Anne Arundel, 14

687

EASTERN SHORE DISTANCES.

From the centre of Cecil county to Easton
is 85 miles
Kent, 46
Queen Ann's, 25
Dorchester, 33
Caroline, 25
Somerset, 55
Worcester, 75
Talbot, 14

358

Western Shore distances, 687
Eastern Shore distances, 358

1045



OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
September 17, 1805.

We have for some time past felt a disposition for apologising to our readers for many of those publications which have filled the columns of the Star; but we have heretofore withheld our apology, under a hope that the good sense of our correspondents, wold of itself, point out the impropriety of making public print the channel through which they should manifest their enmity to each other—in all these controversies the editor has acted an entirely neutral part, feeling himself under an obligation to publish for any person whose character or conduct had previously been an object of attack, and always holding the author of a publication responsible for its contents. Gentlemen, however, who are engaged in perf nasal quarrels, ought to know that the public are totally uninterested in their disputes, and believe that the columns of a newspaper might be much better filled, either by foreign news, or by essays on political, philosophical or agricultural subjects—while the editor therefore will always feel himself under the greatest obligation for communications calculated either to instruct or amuse, he is constrained to declare, that when the personal disputes which have already been commenced in the Star, are finished, he will no longer hold himself bound to publish anything merely of a personal nature. When the parties are inclined to carry on a war of ink and paper, he will be very happy to accommodate them with handbills; and in so doing, conceives that he shall act the part of a neutral power, as in all the treaties he has read, and in all the authors in the law of nature or nations which he has consulted, he cannot find that either paper or ink, or even lead itself, when combined with antiquity reduced to the shape of types have ever been deemed contraband of war.

OFFICIAL.

Preliminaries of peace with Tripoli were signed on the second day of June last, and on the same day captain Bainbridge, the officers and crew of the late frigate Philadelphia, were liberated.

The following is an extract of a letter from Commodore Rodgers, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship Constitution,
June 8, 1805.

"The Bainbridge, conscious that by a continuance of his obstinacy, his town would fall a sacrifice to our forces, in the course of this summer, proposed to us terms of peace, which left us no interest or motive in not acceding to them, as he acknowledged that he felt sensible our efforts would be sufficient to reduce his town, and oblige him to retire to the mountains. This acknowledgement at once precluded the possibility of acquiring any honor by our arms; but indeed the reverse, as it would have been persecuting an enemy, who, in anticipation of our vengeance, by his own acknowledgment, felt himself more than half vanquished, and who perhaps in his savage perturbation, might have carried his resentment to the sacrifice of 300 of our unfortunate countrymen, whom chance had placed in his powers."

* Commodore Barron owing to the debilitated state of his constitution was constrained to resign the command of the squadron to captain Rodgers, on the 22d of May.

The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. Hull of the Argus to Commodore Barron, dated

"Argus, (Derne) April 28.

"Sir,
I have the honor to inform you, that at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 27th, being about ten miles to the eastward of the town of Derne, with the Hornet in company, we discovered the Nautilus at anchor, very close to the shore, which led us to suppose that Capt. Dent had fallen in with Mr. Eaton's army, as he had been sent on shore for that purpose the day before.—We made all sail for the Nautilus, and at half past 10, spoke her, and was informed by Captain Dent, that he had a communication with Mr. Eaton the night before, and that he wished the field pieces landed as soon as possible, that Mr. Eaton intended to make an attack as soon as he could get possession of them, being then only about two and a half miles from the town of Derne, and the enemy having sent him a challenge.—I hoisted out our boat and sent the field pieces on shore, with such supplies as Mr. Eaton wanted; but on approaching the shore we found it was impossible to land the guns, without hauling them up an almost perpendicular rock 20 feet above the boat, but with the perseverance of the officers and men sent on this service, they effected the landing of one of them, by hauling it up the steep rock. Mr. Eaton finding

that we should lose time in landing the other, he sent it off again informing me that he should march for the town, as soon as he could possibly mount the field piece, that he had on there—I gave Lieut. Evans orders to stand close in shore to cover the army whilst they were preparing to march, in case the enemy should come out against them, as they had already made their appearance in large numbers outside of the town. I gave orders for the necessary preparations to be made for the attack by sea upon the town and stood down very close to the town. At 2 P. M. Mr. Eaton began the attack by land, at the same time the Hornet, Lieut. Evans anchored with springs on her cables within 100 yards of the battery of 8 guns, and commenced a heavy fire upon it, the Nautilus took her station to the eastward of the Hornet, about half a mile distant from shore, and opened upon the town and batteries; the Argus anchored a little without, and to the eastward of the Nautilus, and began firing on the town and batteries.—The fort kept up a heavy fire for about an hour, after which the shot flying so thick about them, they abandoned it, and ran into the town and gardens back; the guns of the vessels were then turned on the beach, and kept up a heavy fire upon the enemy, to clear the way for the few brave Christians Mr. Eaton had with him, to enter the fort, as they were gaining ground very fast, though a heavy fire of musketry was constantly kept up upon them, from behind the houses and old walls near the shore.

At about half past 3 we had the satisfaction to see Lieut. O'Bannister of the marine corps, and Mr. Mann, midshipman of the Argus, with a few brave fellows with them, entered the fort, hauled down the enemy's flag and planted the American ensign on the walls of the battery. On turning the guns of the battery on the town, they found that the enemy had left them in great haste, as they were prised and loaded at their hands.—Whilst our men were turning the guns of the battery on the town, Hatter Bashaw had taken possession of the back part of it, which brought the enemy between two fires, that soon silenced them, and about 4 in the afternoon we had complete possession of the town and fort; sent all our boats on shore for the purpose of carrying ammunitions to the fort and to bring off the wounded men, as soon as possible, that they might be dressed.—Mr. Eaton gave the necessary orders at the fort and went into the town to see every thing quiet and to arrangements for its well guarded, during the night.—At half past five he returned on board, to get his wound dressed, having received a musket ball through his left wrist. On collecting our men we found one killed and thirteen wounded—a list of which is inclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your ob't humble ser'tv.
(Signed) ISAAC HULL.

List of killed and wounded at the taking of Derne.

John Wilton, Marine, killed,
Wm. Eaton, Esq.
Cpt. Lucca, a Greek,
David Thomas, 7 Marines
Bernd. O'Brien, 3 Marines
And nine Greek christians, Wounded.

Conjectures having arisen as to the author of the pieces in the Star, under the signature of CIVIS, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. NICHOLSON is not the author.

Died on Friday morning last after a very short illness, in this town, Mrs. Deborah Dickinson, a lady very much esteemed by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

COMMUNICATION.

A meeting of the citizens of the third district is requested at Walter Prichard's Roads, in Banbury, on Saturday the 21st instant.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. of Centreville, is duly authorised to receive any money due to the Editor for subscription to the Star, for advertisements, &c. in Queen-Anne's county—to whom those indebted are respectfully requested to make immediate payment.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George I. Dawson, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same on or before the seventeenth day of the third month next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal this seventeenth day of the ninth month, eighteen hundred and five. JOHN KEMP, Ex'or. of Geo: I. Dawson, dec'd. 9th mo: 17, 1805. 34

Notice.

I HEREBY inform all persons that I mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

SILAS C. BUSH.

Princes Anne, Somerset county, 34

September 17, 1805. 34

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

THE PROGRESS OF FOLLY.

IT is with the mingled emotions of pity and contempt that I write. I know not at this moment whether, like Democritus, to be convulsed with laughter, or, in imitation of Heraclitus, to pour forth the tears of sorrow at the follies of man. To view man, the first in order of created beings, prostrate himself before the shrine of folly—to view every faculty of his soul paralysed by the admission of absurdity—to see him unconscious of his fate, inextricably wrapt in the foldings and windings of error, is a sight whence I would turn with indifference if possible. Something undefinable, irresistibly impels me to tear away the coverings which conceal the pit-falls of error—to divest the idol of her trappings, and shew her naked and deformed. That I should then excite the most lively sensations of resentment, and stir to a phrensy the ebullitions of rage, was what I expected but not what I intended.

To attack the prejudices of mankind is to attack an almost impregnable fortress; for reason is trampled under foot when the passions triumph, and passion will ever be enlisted in defence of opinions that have long been cherished as the legitimate offspring of truth, and fostered as the adopted progeny of the brain.—They become assimilated to our nature, and "entwined in every fibre" of our hearts. The avulsion by which they are torn from our affections and exposed as ridiculous, is bitter, and we almost view him with disgust who has roused us from this pleasing dream of error. Though such were my expectations, I was determined, if not unable, to eradicate the poisonous weed which had sprung up among the flowers of religion, which forbid their flourishing, and repressed by its noxious influence the growth of genuine piety. To hear the burts of spurious zeal echoing around—to view those who once were rational beings, tumbling, rolling and kicking on the floor with all the frantic actions of insanity, were what I thought the lowest depths of absurdity; and who could have imagined that a justification of such proceedings would ever be attempted? But "in the lowest depths they found a lower still," and exhibited to the eye of the world this truth, that folly is often progressive, and that he who once is bewildered in the mazes of error, often wanders and strays without a clue to guide him through the "windings of her labyrinth."

After these prefatory observations, I shall "intrude" upon the attention of the public a few remarks on the publications of the last Star in favor of "Shouting." A. B. has my thanks for the polite manner in which he has wielded the weapon of controversy. The refinement of his mind is evident from the elegance of his expression; but he is a melancholy example from many of the prostitution of talents in vindication of falsehood. His piece is defective, not through the inability of the writer, but from the intrinsic deficiency of the subject. The fair fabric which he with so much ingenuity has reared, I feel unwilling to molest, though confident that its fragile base would dissolve at the touch, and the superstructure tumble into ruins. From him I hasten to the next in succession, under the signature of "A Friend to Shouting." This much may be said for him, that however deficient in original matter, he does not appear to be unconversant in Scripture—He has rolled upon me, as he supposes, the whole weight of the Bible—but let me be permitted to inform him that the slightest acquaintance with the doctrine of Jesus would have convinced him, had he not been as "blind as a mill horse through passion," that an ostentatious display of religion is contrary to the tenor of the gospel.—That the meek and lowly Saviour of the world was averse to the boisterous exclamation of ungoverned passion is an irrefragable deduction, from the following verse—"But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet; and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which feeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." These are the words of Christ.

What might have been the ancient mode of shouting "I shall not now assume the province of determining;" but if the modern practice of obstreperously vociferating your petitions to Heaven is not by all allowed to militate against the precepts of the text, I shall be ready to proclaim in the language of Tully, "O tempora! O mores!" With this I bid him adieu—that if shouting boasts no "Friend" more capable—to advocate more competent for the defence of her cause, she soon, in the lots of her power, will lament the wretched effects of her miserable choice. The same remarks which were appropriated as an answer to "A Friend to Shouting," may be used as a replication to A. B. C. "Without one solitary ray of native genius, without one adventurous beam of science," V. W. has presumed to offer to the notice of the public, his "still-born lump of stupidity," and it demands no acuteness of penetration to discover that his introduction, with equal propriety might have

been attached to a dissertation on medals.

My present resolution is to decline any farther progress in the contest.

X. Z.
Chester-town, Aug. 30, 1805.

FARMERS' BANK.

A meeting of the Directors of the Branch Bank at Balton, was ordered that notice be given in the Star, that this Bank will be OPENED on TUESDAY the 24th Instant, for the purpose of making Discounts and receiving Deposits, and that for the information of persons at a distance, the following forms of Notes and Checks that will be received at Bank, be subjoined.

(FORM OF NOTE.)

Dollars.

County or Town, — 1805.

days after date, I promise to pay to C. D. or order, — Dollars, value received,

negotiable at the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and payable at the house of E. F. in the town of Easton.

A. B.

Two indorsers will be required, one of whom, or the drawer, must be owner of sufficient real estate. No money can be drawn from Bank but by check.

(FORM OF CHECK.)

No. County or Town, — 1805.

Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton,

Pay to G. H. or beaver, — Dollars.

J. K.

By order of the President and Directors,
HALL HARRISON, Cashier,
Easton, Sept. 7, 1805. 4

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD at Mr. Callen's Tavern in Chester Town, on Thursday the 26th day of this month (if fair, if not, the next fair day.)

A PART of the real estate of the late

George Hanlon, consisting of a tract of land called Heffern and Crow's Addition, commonly known by the name of St. James's, containing about two hundred acres; also part of a tract called Kent Lands, purchased by Major Hanson of John B. Bradley, containing two hundred and fifty acres; and a lot of wood land called Gallaway's Fancy and Early, containing about 35 acres.—The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond to the Trustee as such, with approved security, for paying one third of the purchase money with interest on the whole in one year from the day of sale, one third with interest on the whole then due in two years, and the remaining third with interest in three years from the day of sale. The creditors of the late George Hanlon are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor within six months from the day of the above sale.

THOMAS WORRELL, Trustee.

Chester Town, Sept. 7, 1805. 2

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mrs. Ellis on Tuesday the fifteenth day of October, if fair, if not, the first fair day, a PLANTATION situated in Dorchester county, within a mile of Chicknamiddle Drawbridge, heretofore the dwelling place of Robert Roile, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the subscriber, who will give undoubted titles to the above mentioned lands.

Public Sale.

BY order from the Orphans Court will be SOLD on Monday the 30th day of September, (if fair if not the next fair day) at the late dwelling of William Akers, deceased, on a credit of eight months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, all the remaining part of the personal estate of William Akers deceased, consisting of Feather Bed and other Household and Kitchen Furniture; a good Wheat Fan, a chest of Carpenters and Joiners Tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and attendance given by SAMUEL ABBOTT, of ANN AKERS.

September 17, 1805. 3

Newmarket Races.

ON Wednesday the 9th of October next, will be run for over the Newmarket Course, the "Jockey Club" purse of two hundred dollars, four miles and repeat, free only for members of the Club.

On Thursday the 10th, a Colts' purse of one hundred and twenty dollars, two miles heats, free as above.

On Friday the 11th, a Town's purse, the amount of which is not yet known, free for any gentleman's horse; mare or gelding, three miles and repeat, carrying weight agreeable to the rules and regulations of the Club.

On Tuesday previous to the day of annual racing, will be run for over the same course, a sweepstakes of two hundred dollars, belonging to the three year old Colts belonging to Edward Lloyd, James E. Sullivan, William Tilghman and Joseph E. Sullivan, two miles and repeat, carrying ninety pounds, half forfeit.

By order, C. SULIVANE, Sec'y.

September 17, 1805.

For Sale,

AT a valuable PLANTATION on which the subscriber now dwells, containing near five hundred acres of land, nearly the half of which is cleared and fit for tillage, elegantly situated in Talbot county, on Broad Creek, a fine navigable branch of the Choptank, abounding with every production common to the water. The healthfulness of this place, and all the circumstances of this place, and all the circumstances of this place, is well known. The improvements on this farm are a large brick dwelling house and all necessary out houses, orchards, &c.; but as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises, it is unnecessary to say more. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber. Who will offer at PUBLIC SALE on Monday the 14th day of October, if fair, if not, the first fair day, a PLANTATION situated in Dorchester county, within a mile of Chicknamiddle Drawbridge, heretofore the dwelling place of Robert Roile, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the subscriber, who will give undoubted titles to the above mentioned lands.

JOHN ROLLE.

September 17, 1805. 39

For Sale,

A LIKELY young Negro WOMAN, with Two Children. She is an excellent plain cook, has been accustomed to all sorts of house work, and is sold for no fault. She will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Apply to John Goldsborough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscriber.

WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, junr.
Myrtle Grove.

September 17, 1805. ff
N. B. If the above Negro is not sold by the first of November, he will then be for hire.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in the fall of the year 1804 a small STEER, supposed then to be between 2 and 3 years old, his colour black, with the exception of a streak of red along his back, white face and belly; his mark appears to be that of the cattle which belonged to the late Arthur Bryan; and he is supposed to be one of several that were lost, in driving them from Kent Island to the vendue of Mr. Bryan's property in the summer or autumn of the above year. Should he have strayed from any person who purchased cattle at the aforesaid vendue, the owner is requested to take him by in exchange, otherwise he will be delivered to Mr. William Bryan, as property which belonged to his brother.

ROBERT TUISTE.
Queen Ann's county, Sept. 17, 1805. 34

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's county on the 4th instant, a black boy, who calls himself

[C] As that contemptible fellow, THOMAS M. FORMAN, has thought proper to publish me in the Star as a "SCOUNDREL," I now call upon him for those "reasons satisfactory to his mind" which caused him to take such an unwarrantable liberty with my character—after that the world shall see who is the Scoundrel.

WILLIAM BARROLL.
Chester-town, Sept. 10, 1805.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

AUGUST TERM, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that Patrick Kennard, Executor of Philip Everitt, late of Kent county, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

Tell, RICHARD BARROLL,
Reg. of Wills, Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of PHILIP EVERITT, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1805.

PATRICK KENNARD, Executor
of Philip Everitt, dec'd.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

AUGUST TERM, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that Michael Lamb and Wife, Executrix of Mary Medford, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

Tell, R. BARROLL, Register
of Wills for Kent county.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of MARY MEDFORD, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of August, 1805.

MICHAEL LAMB and
MELESCENT LAMB,
Ex'r. of Mary Medford, dec'd.

6

Notice.

THE subscriber has for many years been subject to injuries, by persons trifling on him in various ways, in consequence of a common gang-way being made thro' his Farm by persons passing to Dixon's Neck; he hereby forewarns all persons from the date hereof from passing that way through his Farm in any manner whatever, as he will certainly prosecute all such offenders to the rigor of the law.

JAMES SETH.

Talbot county, Sept. 10, 1805. 3

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Packing and Grain Carrying Business, heretofore conducted by the late Dr. Charles Frazer, will in future be attended to, upon the same terms, by the subscriber, who is legally authorized. Letters, orders, &c. will be left as usual at John R. Gile's Store. Those persons who have heretofore favored this line with their business, are solicited for a continuance; they and the public in general are hereby assured, that every attention will be given to promote their interest and expedite business, by

WILLIAM R. STUART.
Centreville, Sept. 10, 1805. 1f

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to the jail of this county on the 18th day of August last, a negro man by the name of RALPH, about 30 or 44 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has a scar on his throat or neck, and two of his fore teeth out; his clothing are a tow shirt and trousers, old Swindon jacket, old wool hat, two pair striped cotton trousers, and old linen shirt; says he belongs to James W. Hale, near the Red House, Prince William county, state of Virginia. His owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees according to law, on the 20th day of November next.

L. HILLEARY, Sheriff
of Allegany county, Maryland.

Cumberland, September 10, 1805. 3

Forty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, in Worcester county, on the 26th of July last, a Negro woman named VENUS; she is about five feet six inches high, of a dark yellow complexion, a tolerable full face, and has a remarkable scar on her stomach, between her breasts, about the size of two grains of corn, occasioned by a burn. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures her in any gaol in the state of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or Maryland, and gives immediate notice thereof, so that the subscriber may get her again, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES FOOKES, of Thomas.

Sept. 10, 1805. 3

N. B. It is expedited she has a pass, which the person apprehending her is requested to take care of if found with her.

FARMERS BANK.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from Annapolis and Easton, the following Resolution has been passed at a joint meeting of the Directors of the Bank and Branch Bank.

RESOLVED, That the Directors for the several counties be authorized and directed to receive in their respective counties from all persons who may offer to subscribe for stock in the Farmers Bank on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September next, powers of attorney enabling some person to subscribe for them at Annapolis or Easton, as the case may be; and also to receive from persons so disposed to subscribe any part or the whole of the amount of said shares, provided that they shall not receive less than fifteen dollars on each share; and all subscriptions made under powers as aforesaid shall be held and deemed valid, as if made by the individuals themselves at Annapolis or Easton, on the aforesaid days.—And the Directors are required to transmit all sums received by virtue of the foregoing power, as soon thereafter as may be effected.

Extract from the proceedings of the joint meeting of the President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Annapolis, on 28th August, 1805.

4 J. MUIR, Chairman.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at Easton on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September next, for the disposal of four thousand nine hundred and three Shares in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, which were not heretofore taken in the several counties on the Eastern Shore of this state, and were returned to the late Commissioners. Persons inclined to take shares, will be pleased to observe, that Fifteen Dollars per share are to be paid; because original subscribers will have paid three installments before the above stated 27th September.

By order of the President and Directors.
H. HARRISON, Cashier.
Easton, August 20, 1805. 6

A fresh supply of MEDICINE.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has for sale,

A LARGE and general supply of genuine Drugs, Perfumes, Spices, Dyes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. all of which he purchased on the best terms, and from the latest importations; and as he shall deem himself contented with a moderate advance on the cost, he can with the greatest propriety recommend this assortment to the attention of those who wish to purchase Medicine, for quantity, quality and price. All orders from a distance will be as strictly and promptly attended to, and the articles charged at the same price as if the purchasers were present; and they may expect no disappointment in having their orders entirely filled up, as there is scarcely an article now in use included in the materia medica, but what the subscriber has on hand. All kinds of Tinctures, Pills, Ointments, &c. &c. also Shop Furniture of every description, Surgeons' Pocket Cases of Instruments, Vials, &c. &c. &c.

Those who think proper to honor him with their custom, may rest assured that nothing on his part shall be wanting to meet their approbation.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.
Easton, Sept. 3, 1805. 1f

New Drug Store,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Davis Kerr, junr. corner of Washington and Dover Streets.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire STOCK in TRADE of Doctor Earle, to which he very shortly expects a large addition, so as to make his assortment of Drugs and MEDICINES complete, respectfully offers his services to the public, soliciting their patronage, and promising the most prompt and punctual attention to all orders he may be favored with; and a constant supply of the best and most genuine articles in his line that can be procured.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.
Easton, July 23, 1805. 1f

A Young Man

FROM fifteen to seventeen years of age, of respectable parents, with a tolerable education, will be taken at the above shop, if immediate application is made—none need apply who cannot be well recommended.

New Packet RESOLUTION.

THE subscriber most respectfully returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has been favored with since he commenced running a Packet from Easton to Baltimore; and begs leave to inform those who may continue their patronage, that he has had built under his immediate inspection the RESOLUTION, which he intends to run regularly from Easton every Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour.

The RESOLUTION's cabin is larger than that of any Packet which ever sailed from this place; and he flatters himself that the accommodations will be found equal to any—united to his unremitting attention to please, in the transfection of such orders as may be confided to him.

The RESOLUTION will commence her first trip on Sunday morning next, the 11th of September.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

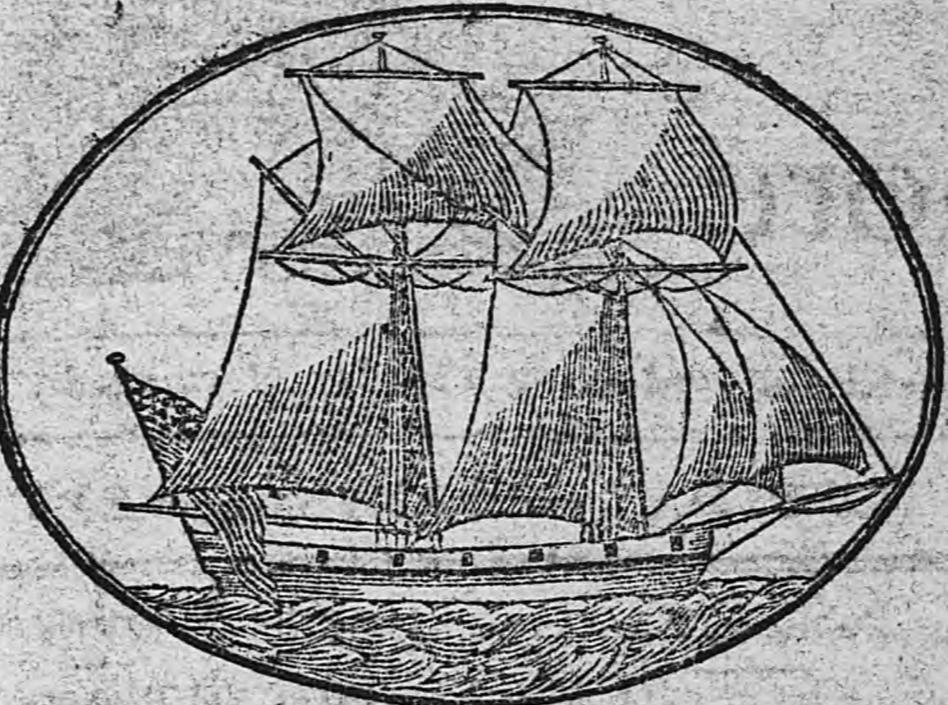
N. B. He will dispose of the Anna and Polly, his present Packet, not two years old, in complete order, and sails well, on moderate terms.

Easton Point, Aug. 27, 1805. 6

Writing and Printing Paper,

Just received, and for Sale at the Star Office.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, and Grain Boats.



THE FARMERS PACKET

WILL sail from Easton every Wednesday morning between the hours of nine and ten o'clock; and leave Baltimore every Saturday morning about the same hour.—The above mentioned Packet is new, sails fast, and in nice order for the reception of Freight or Passage. The subscriber has two other BOATS in good order, which will run with Wheat, Corn, and other Freights that may offer either from Choptank or Miles River, by a line or orders being left at his Packet-Office, Easton Point. Experienced and skillful Skippers are employed for the Grain Boats; and every attention shall be paid to the orders of his friends, and the public in general; and personal attention given to the Packet, by

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton Point, July 23, 1805. 1f

To THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING sometime since declared myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office of this county at the next election; and having still desire to serve you if elected, I am induced to make you further acquainted with my wish, thus early, more with a view to do away a report that I understand is in circulation, that if I should be elected that the business would be done by another person—which I assure the public would not be the case, as it would be solely for myself, and no other; and that every exertion will be used to give general satisfaction.

By the Public's obedient

And very humble servant,

SAMUEL THOMAS.

Easton Point, July 23, 1805.

Races.

THE Centreville Jockey Club purse of 250 dollars, will be run for on Wednesday the second day of October next, over a handsome course, near Centreville, the four mile heats, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the Club.

October the 1st Silver Cup, value 100 dollars, given by Major Foreman, to be run for by Ranger's Colts duly entered only, together with 220 dollars entrance money.

On Thursday the 3d day of October, a Colt's purse of 150 dollars, will be run for over two miles heats, carrying weight as above.

The members of the Club are requested to meet on Monday the 30th September in Centreville, to form the rules for the said Club.

BENJAMIN HATCHESON,

Secretary.

Centreville, August 20, 1805. 7

ON FRIDAY the 4th of October, a purse of 200 dollars, given by the subscribers, will be run for the four mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the Club.

BENJAMIN HATCHESON.

JOHN BEARD.

August 20. 7

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

AUGUST TERM, 1805.

ORDERED by the court, that John Kennard, junr. executor of William Hicks, late of Kent county deceased, cause the following advertisement to be inserted for six weeks successively in "the Star" at Easton.

JOHN KENNARD, junr. adm'tor.

6 of Wm. Hicks, dec'd.

In Chancery,

August 23, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by William W. Hadaway, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Colligan Hadaway, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the fifth day of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton newspaper before the end of the first month next, otherwise they may by law be deprived of all benefit arising from the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of August, 1805.

HUGH SHERWOOD, of

Huntington, Adm'r.

3

Laws.

ALL persons indebted to the late partner of Richard Tilghman & Son,

are once more requested to call on the subscriber, and settle their accounts, or pay their bonds for such balances as they may be now unable to pay. The engagements that partnership were under, require that suits should be commenced when this notice is unattended to.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN.

Chester Town, September 3, 1805. 3

N. B. Mr. Moses Ruth will attend to me in my absence, and is fully authorized to settle accounts and pay receipts.

JOHN KENNARD, junr. adm'tor.

6 of Wm. Hicks, dec'd.

Take Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained

from the orphans' court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES WRIGHT, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the first day of the first month next, otherwise they may by law be deprived of all benefit arising from the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of the 8th mo. 1805.

JOHN KENNARD, junr. adm'tor.

39 HATFIELD WRIGHT, Ex'r.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Webster, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next—any person indebted to the said William Webster, are also requested to make immediate payment, as the subscriber wishes to close the business of the said estate as speedily as possible.

CLOUDSBERRY KIRBY, adm'tor.

of William Webster, dec'd.

Easton, September 3, 1805. 3

WANTS TO PURCHASE,

FROM 15 to 20 likely YOUNG NE-

GROES, for which a generous price

in cash will be given. Boys and Girls

<p

Eastern Shore



General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, printer of the Laws of the U. States.

[VOL. 4....7.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1805.

[NO. 4....316.]

THE TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR
ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.
No paper can be discontinued until the same
is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted three
weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square; and con-
tinued for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of
the late WILLIAM COTTMAN, will
be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday,
the 25th of September next,

THAT valuable and well-improved
FARM, formerly the property of
William Adams, esq; being in Somerset coun-
ty, situate on the head of Wocomoco creek,
within five miles of Princess Anne, and ten
of Salisbury—containing about 384 acres,
on which there is an elegant two story brick
House, completely finished in the most
fashionable manner, with a good cellar,
pantry, and kitchen below; there is also a
good cook-room adjoining the house, an
excellent granary with a good cellar, two
large barns, and all other convenient houses,
and a good apple and peach orchard, with
a great variety of almost all kinds of fruit.
The soil is very fertile, easily cultivated,
and well adapted to the culture of wheat,
corn and tobacco. The purchaser will be
at liberty to sow a crop of wheat on the
farm this present year. Bond and security,
bearing interest from the day of sale, will
be required for the payment of one third
part of the purchase money on the first day
of January next, at which time possession
will be given, and one third to be paid on
the eleventh day of October, 1807, and the
residue on the eleventh day of Octo-
ber, 1808.

William Cottman,
Levin Farrington,
Lazarus Cottman,

August 13, 1805.

6w

Public Sale.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wed-
nesday, the 25th day of September inst
if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the
Farm of the subscriber,

A stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep
and Hogs—also FARMING UTENSILS.
A credit of twelve months will be given
on all sums above ten dollars, the pur-
chaser giving bond, with approved securi-
ty, bearing interest from the day of sale;
for all sums under ten dollars, the cash will
be required. The sale will begin at ten
o'clock.

RACHEL THOMAS.

Oxford Neck, Sept. 10, 1805. 3

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of
Maryland, will be SOLD at Mr. Can-
nell's Tavern in Chestertown, on Thurs-
day the 26th day of this month (if fair, if
not, the next fair day)

PART of the real estate of the late
George Hanlon, consisting of a tract
of land called Holton and Crow's Addition,
commonly known by the name of St.
James's, containing about two hundred
acres; also part of a tract called Kent
Land, purchased by Major Hanson of
John B. Bordley, containing two hundred
and fifty acres; and a lot of wood land
called Galloway's Fancy and Early,
containing about 35 acres.—The terms of
sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond
to the Trustee as such, with approved se-
curity, for paying one third of the pur-
chase money with interest on the whole in
one year from the day of sale, one third
with interest on the whole then due in two
years, and the remaining third with in-
terest in three years from the day of sale.
The creditors of the late George Hanson
are requested to exhibit their claims, with
the vouchers thereof to the Chancellor
within six months from the day of the a-
bove sale.

THOMAS WORRELL, Trustee.
Chester Town, Sept. 17, 1805. 2

Pub. ic Sale.

BY order from the Orphans Court will
be SOLD on Monday the 30th day of
September, (if fair if not the next
fair day) at the late dwelling of William
Akers, deceased, on a credit of eight months,
the purchaser giving bond with approved
security, all the remaining part of the
personal estate of William Akers deceased,
consisting of Feather Beds and other
Household and Kitchen Furniture; a good
Wheat Fan, a chest of Carpenters and
Joiners Tools, and many other articles too
numerous to mention. The sale to begin at
ten o'clock, and attendance given by

SAMUEL ABBOTT, for
ANN AKERS.

September 17, 1805. 3

Notice.

I HEREBY inform all persons that I
mean to petition the next General As-
sembly of Maryland, to release me from
debts which I am unable to pay.

SILAS C. BUSH.

Princess Anne, Somerset county,
September 17, 1805. 3

Publig Sale.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE on the first
day of October next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND,
containing about 50 acres, 10 of
which are timbered, lying on the main
road leading from Easton to King's Town,
adjoining the Farm where the subscriber
lives. A credit will be given on part of
the purchase money. Further particulars
made known on the day of sale, by

SAMUEL REGISTER.

September 10, 1805. 1s

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable the
Chancellor for the state of Maryland, to me
directed, dated February Term, 1805,

WILL be sold on the premises at
PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 1st day of October next, (if fair,
if not the first fair day after) all that undi-
vided moiety of lands, situate, lying and
being in Dorchester county, the property
of Jeremiah Colston, deceased, consisting
of a tract of land called Saint Anthony;
a tract of land called Chancery; a tract of
land called Roswell, and a tract of land called
Prakarde, with all the lands adjoining,
including the whole point, agreeably to a
deed of bargain and sale, from James Le-
compte to the said Jeremiah Colston, dated
the 9th October, 1797.

Also, will be sold the day after the sale
of the above lands, all the land contained
in the deed from Henry Colston to the said
Jeremiah Colston, where the dwelling
house and wind mill stands, opposite to
Oxford in Talbot county, known by the
name of Cow Hole. The purchaser or
purchasers, giving bond with approved
security for paying the purchase money with
interest within twelve months from the
day of sale—The whole will be sold sub-
ject to the widow's dower.

All the creditors of the said Jeremi-
ah Colston deceased, are requested to exhi-
bit their claims with the vouchers there-
of to the Chancellor within four months
from the time appointed for the first sale
mentioned above.

CHARLES EMORY, Trustee
of Jeremiah Colston, deceased.
Easton, August 20, 1805. 7

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the High
Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland,
the subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AU-
CTION, at Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of
October next, at 12 o'clock in the fore-
noon, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THE REAL ESTATE, late the pro-
perty of John Thomas, deceased, or
such part thereof as may be necessary for
paying his debts, lying in Talbot county,
containing about seven hundred acres, or
thereabouts. This tract consists of several
parts of tracts and parcels of land, situate
near the head waters of the Eastern
branch of Wye river. The purchaser or
purchasers of the whole or any part of the
above property or lands, to give bond,
with approved security, to the trustee for
the payment of the purchase money, with
interest thereon, within fifteen months
from the day of sale; and on satisfaction
of the sale by the Chancellor, and on the
receipt of the purchase money (and not before)
the trustee will convey the land, or
such part thereof as may be sold, to the
purchaser and his heirs, free from all claim
of the heirs of the said John Thomas. All
persons who have any claims against the
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
them, with the vouchers thereof, to the
Chancellor, on or before the tenth day of
June next.

JOHN GIBSON, Trustee.
September 10, 1805. ts

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of
Maryland, the subscriber will sell at PUB-
LIC AUCTION, at the house of Mrs. Ellis
on Tuesday the fifteenth day of Octo-
ber next, at 11 o'clock, (or on the next
fair day.)

A FARM in Cecil county, belonging
to the heirs of Thomas Ralph deceased;
containing about three hundred and twenty-
eight acres. It is pleasantly situated
on the tide water of Bohemia, not more
than half a mile from Mrs. Ellis's Tavern,
and adjoining the mill of General Ballot.
The soil is well adapted to the growth of
grain and grass, and is of that kind which
is most easily improved by the use of
Plaster of Paris. The situation is esteem-
ed healthy, and the occupant will at all
times have a choice of markets on the
Chesapeake and Delaware waters. It will
be sold on a credit of twelve months, the
purchaser to give bond with approved
security, bearing interest from the day of
sale. On full payment of the purchase
money a good deed will be given, by

WILLIAM SPENCER, Trustee.
September 17, 1805. 3

A WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WRITING & WRAPPING PAPER,
FOR SALE AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON. NO. III.

Second approach of the enemy to Richmond.
It was soon after this predatory ex-
cursion that gen. Phillips, having joined
Arnold with a reinforcement of 2000
men, they advanced up to Petersburg,
and towards the latter end of April, they
marched over to Manchester.—During
this period, the governor had constantly
remained at Richmond or in its vicinity,
exerting all his constitutional powers
and all his individual energies for collecting
the militia together and providing
such means of defence as were furnished
by the exhausted resources of the state.
In the forming of these arrangements,
did he betray any want of activity or
prudence? Let the "oldest and most re-
spectable inhabitants of Richmond" tel-
ify! Did he betray any want of manly
resolution? Let his conduct declare. In
spite of the predatory and wavering fa-
lies of the enemy, the governor constantly
appeared without a guard.—Although
there was nothing but the river that se-
parated him from the enemy, his lodging
was frequently within 4, 5, or 6 miles
from their camp.

It was about this time, that the mar-
quis de la Fayette arrived at Richmond
with some continental troops. With these
and with the militia already collected,
he continued to occupy the capital and
the northern bank of the river, at the
very time when Phillips and Arnold held
Manchester and the southern bank of the
river, and until they retreated to War-
wick and down the James river. Still
it has been asserted that the governor did
"abandon the seat of government" be-
fore Phillips & Arnold left Petersburg; It
has been asserted, and the appeal has been
made to the "oldest and most respectable
inhabitants of Richmond" that Mr. Jeffer-
son did abandon his station "with an
awkward precipitation, indicative of ti-
midity, unwarranted by any immediate
movement of the enemy, and forbidden
by a regard to those duties, which be-
longed to the station he held." That
such are not the facts; that Mr. Jefferson
instead of abandoning the seat of govern-
ment, did actually remain in it: that instead
of betraying timidity and neglecting
his duties, he was at that very moment
exerting every nerve for defending the
commonwealth and expelling the en-
emy; let the following documents satis-
factorily attest! In the letter from
col. Tatham which we introduced into
our last number, he thus continues:

"On another occasion, when the
British army marched from Petersburg
to Manchester, being at an advanced post
near Osborne's commanded by col.
Goode, and his viders coming in suc-
cessively, with intelligence that the en-
emy were advancing in force; I to-
gether with a small party of volunteer
cavalry covered his retreat. We
came off slowly before them until we had
gained the heights above Osborne's and
after alarming the intermediate route
along the road. I was with Mr. Jefferson
several times in the course of the night
conversing with him, where he seemed
to be without any apprehension although
within 4 to 7 miles of the enemy's en-
campment; which was that night about
Amphill or Warwick." In another part
of the letter he observes "I frequently
heard of Mr. Jefferson's exertions indi-
vidually, when left without militia, and
am persuaded, if it had been as easy at
that day to raise recruits, as it was after-
wards hock jobbers, speculators, land-
mongers, he would never have found it
necessary to retire beyond the falls of
James river."

Captain Christopher Hudson of Al-
bermarle, an old veteran, who oft times
has "heard the din of battle bray," has
also made the following statement on
this subject:

"I was attached to captain Callis'
troop of horse, when Phillips and Arnold,
in their second invasion of Virginia,
reached Manchester I was constantly on
duty, when Mr. Jefferson (then governor)
always appeared and by his presence,
activity and perfect composure, inspired
the troops with perfect confidence. He
remained in Richmond till the retreat of
the English to Warwick and down James
river."

C. HUDSON."

Mr. Richard Obrien, late American
consul at Algiers, has certified—"That
in the spring of 1781, I was first lieut.
on board of the state brig Jefferson lying
in James river, when the British under
Phillips and Arnold came to Petersburg,
and from thence to Manchester. In

ascending the river above Osborne's they
attacked, captured and burnt the afore-
said brig then under my command, (in
the absence of captain Travers of Wil-
liamsburg.) I went immediately to Rich-
mond, where they were every moment

from general Green except that his head
quarters were on the 11th on Little Ri-
ver.

TH: JEFFERSON.

On the 8th of May he addressed the

president of Congress in the following
terms from Richmond:—"Since the last

letter I had the honor of addressing to

your excellency, the military movements

in this state have scarcely merited com-

munication except a very late one. The

enemy after leaving Williamsburg came

directly up James river, and landed at

City Point, being the point of land on

the southern side of the confluence of

Appomattox and James river. They

marched up to Petersburg, where they

were received by major baron Steuben,

with a body of militia somewhat under

1000 men, who though the enemy were

2,300 strong, disputed the ground very

handsomely; during the whole time the

enemy gained only one mile, and that by

inches. Our troops were then ordered

to retire over a bridge which they did in

perfect good order. Our loss was between

sixty and seventy in killed and wounded

and 21 taken. The enemy's unknown,

but it must be at least equal to ours,

for their own honor they must confess

this, for they broke twice, and were like

sheep until supported by fresh troops.—

An inferiority of numbers obliged our

force to withdraw about 12 miles up-
wards, till more militia should be assem-
bled. The enemy burnt the tobacco in

the warehouses of Petersburg and its

neighborhood. They afterwards pro-
ceeded to Osborne's, where they did the

same, and also destroyed the residue of

the public armed vessels and several of

private property, and then came to Man-
chester, which is on the hill opposite this

place. By this time; maj. gen. marquis

la Fayette having been advised of our

danger had by forced marches got here

with his detachment of continental troo-
ps

fore this period, that Virginia had sent her full quota of troops to South Carolina; and that she had also furnished the army of genl. Greene with 4000 men. In 1780 she had dispatched 7000 men, and as many stand of arms to Carolina. Was it after such signal exertions had been made to succour her sister states, that Virginia could be expected to be in the best possible situation for defending herself? Drained as she thus was of her internal resources, could it be expected, that she would be competent to repel an unexpected enemy, full of strength, full of spirits, equip with arms and buoyed up by the animating idea, that the prowess of regular troops was not to be resisted by an undisciplined militia? Let it also be taken into the account, that there were not more than ten days from the time of Arnold's departure from Elizabeth river till his return towards the capital; an interval in which it was impossible to provide the necessary means of defence, through an almost indefinite extent of country, and to sift him at every point on which he might think proper to land his troops. Is it then a matter of surprise that our state should experience some little injury? Or is it not rather a matter of greater wonder, that it did not completely fall a victim to the British troops?

Now then let Mr. Turner come forward and repeat his accusations against Mr. Jefferson's official conduct. Let him once more assert that he "abandoned the seat of government with an awkward precipitation, indicative of timidity." But ere he repeats his experiment upon the credulity of the nation, let him recollect how feeble and how contemptible, mere empty and unsupported assertions appear when put in competition with express and respectable testimony! If like another Curtius he is ambitious of plunging into a fiery gulf for the salvation of his party, let him have the prudence to consider, whether his romantic enterprise is likely to be crowned with the same success and the same *torpor*, which accompanied the fabulous hero of antiquity!

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16. LATE AND IMPOR TANT.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the fine fast sailing ship London Packet, captain McDougall, in 30 days from London. To capt. McDougall's attention in procuring papers while at the Downs, we are indebted for London dates to the 10th of Aug. being 14 days later than any previous accounts. The contents of these papers (given in detail in this day's Philadelphia Gazette,) are unusually interesting, and forbode events of superior importance. The note of the Russian minister, assigning as the motive of his recall, the assumption on the part of Bonaparte, of the title and prerogatives of king of Italy, and his other acts of ambitious aggrandizement, evince that Russia no longer remains an indifferent spectator of the all-grasping policy of France. Bonaparte's reply to this note (which on account of its length, cannot appear in this day's Gazette) is couched in terms of much asperity and irritation! "What!" says the document, "is then the Emperor of the French lowered to that degree of weakness, that he must coolly listen to a Russian emissary calling him to an account for what he does in countries unknown to Russia, and with which she has no relations?" Thenote proceeds thro' three columns, in a strain of ardent invective, in repelling the claim of Russia to any interference in the concerns alluded to in the Russian note; and concludes by declaring that Russia alone is an incompetent power to mediate between England and France.

Next in importance to the foregoing correspondence, are the details of the engagement between the combined fleets and that under Sir R. Calder. We have given all the particulars which appear in our London papers.

The king was enjoying improved health at Weymouth, on the 3d of July.

The Imperial Guards had arrived at Boulogne, and much bustle and preparation was observed on both sides the Channel.

Admiral Moresco, who commanded the Rochefort squadron, had resigned, and retired to the country disgraced.

Consort 56.

Another French Fleet out!!

Captain Hartwell, of the ship Lewis William, on the 16th Aug. lat. 44. 10. long. 15. 30. W. fell in with a French fleet, consisting of 34 sail. He was taken on board the Admiral's ship, and had his papers examined. At the same time saw a ship to the southward on fire, which one of the officers informed was an English letter of marque, which they had taken in the morning and set fire to. The fleet when capt. Hartwell left them, was steering W. S. W. supposed them bound to the West Indies.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Combined Fleet defeated!

Admiralty Office, July 31.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Adm'r Cornwallis, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the

Channel, &c. to Wm. Marsden, dated Ville de Paris, off Uthant, 28th July, 1805. Eight P. M.

Sir—I have the pleasure to enclose, for the information of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder, giving an account of his success against the Combined Squadron of France and Spain—I have the honor to be, &c.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Prince of Wales, July 23.

Sir,—Yesterday, at noon, lat. 43. long. 11, I was favored with a view of the combined Squadron of France and Spain, consisting of twenty sail of the line, all three large ships armed enflure, of about fifty guns each, with five frigates, and three brigs; the force under my direction at this time consisting of fifteen sail of the line, two frigates, a cutter and a lugger; I immediately stood towards the enemy with the squadron making the needful signals for battle in the closest order, and on closing with them, I made the signal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I raked the squadron in succession: this brought us close up under their lee, and when our head most ships reached their centre, the enemy were tacking in succession; this obliged me to make again the same manœuvre, by which I brought on an action which lasted upwards of four hours, when I found it necessary to bring the squadron to cover the two captured ships, whose names are in the margin* I have to observe the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather during the whole day. The weather had been foggy at times, a great part of the morning, and very soon after we had brought them to action, the fog was so very thick at intervals, that we could with great difficulty see the ship a head or a stern of us; this rendered it impossible to take the advantages of the enemy by signal s I could have wished to have done; had the weather been more favorable I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete.

I have very great pleasure in saying, every ship was conducted in the most masterly style; and I beg leave here publicly to return every captain, officer, and man whom I had the honor to command on that day, my most grateful thanks, for their conspicuously gallant and very judicious good conduct:

The hon. Captain Gardner, of the Hero, led the van squadron in a most masterly and officer-like manner, to whom I feel myself particularly indebted; as also to Captain Cuming, for his assistance during the action.

Included is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships.

If I may judge from the slaughter on board the captured ships, the enemy must have suffered greatly. They are now in sight windward, and when I have secured the captured ships, and put the squadron to rights I shall endeavor to avail myself of any opportunity that may offer to give you some further account of those combined squadrons. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. CALDER.

List of the ships of the Squadron under the orders of Vice Adm. Sir Robert Calder Cart. on the 22d July 1805.

Hero—Hon. A. H. Gardner, 1 killed, 4 wounded.

Ajax—William Brown, 2 killed, 16 wounded. Triumph—Henry Inman, 5 killed 9 wounded.

Barbœuf—George Martin, 3 killed, 7 wounded.

Agamemnon—John Harvey, 3 wounded.

Windfor Castle—Charles, 10 killed, 25 wounded.

Prince of Wales—Vice Adm. Sir Robert Calder, and Capt. W. Cuming, 3 killed, 20 wounded.

Repulse—Hon. A. K. Degge, 4 wounded.

Raisonnable—Josias Rowley, 1 killed, 1 wounded.

Dragon—Edward Griffith, none.

Glory—Rear Adm. Sir Charles Stirling, and Capt. Samuel Warren, 1 killed, 1 wounded.

Simon Smith, midshipman, and, William Codby, carpenter.

Remaining in the Mediterranean.

Lieut. David Porter.

Theodore Hunt.

Bernard Henry, master.

Dr. John Ridgely remains as charge de affairs for the U. States at Tripoli.

Simon Smith, midshipman, and, William Codby, carpenter.

From the Chronicle.

FEDERAL REPUBLICANISM;

Or the Political Principles of JOHN ADAMS,

Esg. late President of the U. States.

[Illustrated by extracts from his writings.]

The leading federalists of this com-

monwealth have, of late, assumed the name of "Federal Republicans."

They have done, no doubt, from their knowledge that the great body of the people are real republicans; and that unless they can make them believe their attachment to our present establishment, their influence will soon become extinct.—What sort of republicanism this federal republicanism is, will plainly appear by the writings of Mr. Adams:—

He has said "The constitution of Eng-

land is in truth a republic, and has been

ever so considered by foreigners, and by

the most enlightened Englishmen; al-

though the word Commonwealth has be-

come unpopular and odious, since the un-

succesful and injurious attempts to abol-

ish monarchy and aristocracy, between

the years 1640 and 1650."—Vol. II, 206.

"Without three orders, and an effec-

tual balance between them, in every

American constitution, it must be def-

ined to frequent revolutions: if they grace must be wreaked? And if a

delayed a few years, they must come in time."—Pref. ix.

"And if I should undertake to say, there never was a good government in the world, that did not consist of the three simple species of Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy, I think I may make it good."—Vol. I, 147.

"It is much to be regretted that E-
pomondas did not live to display his talents as a legislator; the world might possibly have been blessed with something like the *English constitution*, two or three thousand years sooner than it was."—Vol. I, 319.

"In future ages, if the present States become great nations, rich, powerful and luxurious, as well as numerous, their own feelings and good sense will dictate to them what to do; they may make transitions to a nearer resemblance of the *British Constitution*, by a fresh Convention, with the smallest interruption to liberty."—Vol. I, 69.

"The improvements to be made in the House of Commons."—Vol. I, 369.

"It must then be acknowledged, that every state in Massachusetts for example, there are inequalities, which God and nature have planted there." "These sources of inequality, which are common to every people, can never be altered by any, because they are founded in the constitution of nature."—Vol. I, 107 and on.

"At an equal mixture of Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy, is the only free government, which has been able to manage the greatest heroes and statesmen, the greatest individuals and families, or combinations of them, so as to keep them obedient to the laws."—Vol. III, 376.

"The Americans have agreed with this writer (Needham) in the sentiment "that it is but reason, that the people should see that none be interested in the supreme authority, but persons of their own election, and such as must in a short time return again into the same condition with themselves."—And then goes on to say, this hazardous experiment they have tried, and, if elections are soberly made, it may answer very well; but if parties, factions, drunkenness, bribes, armies, and delirium come in, as they always have done sooner or later, to embroil and decide every thing, the people must again have recourse to conventions, and find a remedy. Neither philosophy nor policy has yet found any other cure, than prolonging the duration of the First Magistrate and Senators.—The evil may be lessened and postponed, by elections for longer periods of years, till they become for life; and if this is not found an adequate remedy, there will remain no other but to make them hereditary. The delicacy or dread of unpopularity, that should induce any man to conceal this important truth from the full view and contemplation of the people, would be a weakness if not a vice."—Vol. III, 291.

These are the political principles of Mr. Adams, published in three volumes prior to his elevation to the Presidency: and may be found, with many more of similar import, in a pamphlet printed at Pittsfield, in 1802—which is well worthy the attentive consideration of the public. These are the principles of Mr. Hamilton, of the *Effex Junto*, and of the *Leading Men* who now assume the name of "Federal Republicans." These are the principles which every real republican must abhor, and consider dangerous to our liberties, in proportion to the talents, wealth and stations of those who hold them.

But he has stood "firm as Mount Atlas" against their incessant assaults.—The heat of party malevolence, the pique of disappointment, the ardour of hope, and pangs of despair, have all conspired to blast his fame; but instead of convincing the people of the truth of what was said, they became disgusted at their impositions, and determined not to believe what these defamers published.—The last election displays the WILL of the NATION; it speaks a language more powerful than THUNDER; it gives us an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his countrymen; it shews these men who have employed their time in "writing down his administration," that their labour has been in vain; that all their envy, malice, hatred, and opposition, have only tended more and more to endear him to his fellow citizens.

We have now an imperfect picture of the administrations of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, and a view of the opposition to the latter and its effects. Let us, fellow-citizens, unite in supporting the man whose measures are fraught with general good; let us examine for ourselves, and not trust others so important a subject; let us shew ourselves as freemen, possessing the invaluable right of self-government; and let us exercise those rights with judgment. I do not desire you blindly to advocate every measure of government; unless on an impartial investigation, you find that they are congenial with your interest. Liberty is the most invaluable blessing with which an individual or a nation can be favored. They should be jealous of their rights, and every measure which tends to infringe them, should call down your opposition. You should strip yourselves of prejudice; impartially weigh in the balance of reason every measure of our government, and thus we shall be enabled to detect the fraudulent intentions of demagogues, and purge our nation of unworthy rulers.

I propose in my next number to expatiate on the best means of preserving our rights from the usurpation of ambitious men.

OBSERVER.

Having in my preceding numbers taken a view of the two administrations, I come now, according to promise, to make some observations on the opposition which has been raised against Mr. Jefferson and his administration, and the effects which it has had.

Mr. Jefferson had long been the object of federal implacability; according to the post of office which he occupied,

so were the shafts of calumny directed against him. While Secretary of State, he was abused, through the channel of American papers, by a British minister.

The editors were obedient servants of his Britannic Majesty's agent. They apparently gloried in vilifying the character of the man who was the foremost in the councils of his country. But their impotent attack did not answer their wishes.

Virtue is her own shield—She almost always secures her possessor with a guarantee of success—at least it was so in this instance. Notwithstanding the volley of abuse with which he was assailed, he continued to act in that way which secured him the second office in the gift of the people. Though he did not succeed in his election to the chief magistracy, when he was first offered, it was only because his virtues were not sufficiently known, and the great influence which British subjects had with some of our then leading men, who were interested in the election of his opponent.

A question arises, which I think proper to propound and solve, before I proceed:—Why was Mr. Jefferson thus marked as the one on whom their ven-

To be Rented.

FOR the ensuing year, the FARM in

Hunting Creek Neck, in Caroline

county, whereon James Edmundson lately resided. For terms apply to

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Sept. 24. 1805.



OR,
E'n. Shore General Advertiser
EASTON, Tuesday Morning
September 24, 1805.

The following review of the Tripolitan War, with the sketch of the preliminary articles agreed upon between the United States and Tripoli, is the only authentic and well connected account that has come to hand, and we feel a lively interest in laying it before the readers of the *Star*.

From the *Richmond Enquirer*.

WAR WITH TRIPOLI.

The sovereignty of Tripoli is an hereditary monarchy. But like all other unsettled governments, the crown is not always certain to remain on the head of the eldest son. The present bashaw furnishes us with an opposite illustration. His father fatigued with the cares of sovereignty, or anxious to establish his favorite son upon the throne, determined like Charles V. to abdicate his powers and resign them to his eldest son the exiled bashaw. But the dignity of the sovereignty was insufficient to prevent the dissensions of the royal family. The younger brother, the present bashaw, inflamed with the love of power or the desire of revenge, determined to supplant him. He covered his design under the most specious pretense, representing his elder brother as his most inveterate enemy, and as incapable of reigning over the inhabitants of Tripoli. His ambitious views were crowned with success. He drove Sidi Hamet from his throne and from Tripoli; retaining his wife and children as hostages for his good behavior. But he did not himself accept of the crown before he had offered to replace it on the head of his father.

Since that period, the family of the exiled bashaw has remained within the walls of Tripoli. It consists of his wife and three children. His eldest daughter was married last winter to the eldest son of the reigning bashaw. Hence when the terms of the treaty have been complied with, he will only recover his wife and two of his children.

The ex-bashaw himself has hitherto resided in Egypt. Whatever magnificent promises he may have made to gen. Eaton or the American government the scanty preparations which he formed are sufficient to prove that he was not possessed of very extensive resources. The combined army with which he and gen. Eaton set out on their career of conquest did not exceed 300 men. Eaton's little band consisted of about 10 Americans, & about 40 Greeks, who had been shipwrecked on the coast of Alexandria. The ex-bashaw's army was composed of not more than 250 soldiers. The two generals thought they acted in concert, had the exclusive command of their own army. They left Egypt about the early part of April; crossed the desert of Barca, in the midst of astonishing difficulties, and arrived in the latter end of April before Derne, on the frontiers of Tripoli; and on the sea coast, in long. 22° 45' E. lat. 32° 55' N. It was defended by an army of 5 or 600 Arabs. Not deterred, however, by the difficulties of the undertaking, the ex-bashaw and Eaton on the 27th of April attacked the town in different quarters at the same time, whilst captain Hull in the Argus, capt. Dent in the Nautilus, and lieut. Evans of the bomb-ketch, played off on the sea side against the only fort, which defended the town.—Derne was captured.

This victory was, however, succeeded by a second action. The bashaw of Tripoli having had intelligence of the enemy had dispatched about 2,000 Arabs to the defence of Derne, under an expectation that they would arrive there before the enemy. They did not, however, arrive until two days after Derne was taken.

On the 15th of May, a battle was fought between the forces of Sidi Hamet and those of the reigning bashaw. For a long time, the victory was doubtful, but at length Hamet's troops were forced to give way. The enemy pursued them into the town, until gen. Eaton very judiciously turned the guns of the fort where he was stationed upon the bashaw's troops, and compelled them to retreat in a most disorderly manner, and under the destructive fire of the American vessels in the harbor. It was expected by gen. Eaton, when he reached Derne, that he should receive a large reinforcement of men and money from the navy of the U. States; with these he intended to march to Braganza, another Tripolitan town on the sea coast, after which he expected that his army would be conveyed in the American vessels across the Gulf of Syrda; the much celebrated Syrtis of antiquity. But these reinforcements were not wanting on account of the events, which afterwards occurred. That we may lay open the secret spring of these events, let us once more return to the Divan of Tripoli.

It was one of the customs of the bashaw to have the most important parts of the American newspapers, which were sent over to the captives, regularly translated for his own inspection. Among other articles of considerable importance, he was particularly struck with that part of the report of the secretary of the treasury, which mentions the duration and probable amount of the Mediterranean fund. A tax which was estimated to produce not less than \$50,000 dollars, and was intended to continue until the expiration of the war with Tripoli, affected him with surprise and apprehension. He saw that the spirit of the American nation was yet unbroken:—He saw that they were determined to carry on the war until they could bring it to an honourable accommodation.—What efforts could he make in opposition to a nation which would thus contribute "millions for defence but not a cent for tribute"? such were reflections that passed through the Bashaw's mind and such according to the opinion of our captive countrymen, were the first inducements that prompted him to make propositions for peace. The reader will remark that these propositions were made before gen. Eaton commenced his daring enterprise, and before Derne was taken. They were made by the Bashaw as early as the month of February. But Mr. Lear who it may be supposed was commissioned with full power to negotiate, did not conceive that the proper moment of negotiation had arrived.—He consequently refused to listen to the propositions of the Bashaw; nor did he deviate from this resolution until the capture of Derne struck an awful alarm into the heart of the Bashaw, induced him to repeat his propositions for a peace.—This was the critical moment for acceding to his terms? The Bashaw of Tripoli had been alarmed for the prosperity of his dominions his cruisers were blockaded in his harbors by the American Squadron: his treasury had been drained of no less than 4 or 500,000 dollars for carrying on the war: But now a more serious cause of alarm had seized upon him. He trembled for the very safety of his dominions. Derne had been captured; an army of 2000 men had been defeated by an invading enemy. Had he been able to ascertain the precise number of that army, he might perhaps have learned to despise their power. But it was the interest of the Bey of Derne to justify his own cowardice by exaggerating the force of his opponents. He had multiplied the amount and magnified the valour of the American forces, and to the apprehensive imagination of the Bashaw, there seemed to be an army hovering over the very capital of his dominions. Our informants are not certain whether he had gone so far as to adopt any ultimate precaution for his safety. They do not recollect to have heard that any menaces had been thrown out that the moment of general Eaton's approach should become the signal of death, not only to the American, but all the christian captives.—But they recollect to have received some information from Mr. Cowdry that the bashaw had collected together his jewels and his women, and that he intended in case of the most urgent danger to retire with the American captives into the deserts of Barca. By no series of events therefore that were likely to happen, would so awful an alarm have been struck into the heart of the bashaw, and at no other period would he be so much disposed to enter into a fair and favourable treaty. Col. Lear accordingly seized upon the fortunate and unexpected moment, he had heard that both the emperor of Morocco was preparing to violate his faith and co-operate with the Tripolitans; he knew also that we had several points of difference to adjust with the Bey of Tunis. Animated by these and many other considerations, Col. Lear listened to the renewed propositions of the Bashaw, and agreed to the preliminary Articles of Peace, which are substantially as follows.

The 1st article declares that there shall be from the conclusion of the treaty of peace to be entered into between the president of the United States, and the bashaw of Tripoli and the citizens and subjects of their respective countries, a firm, everlasting peace founded upon principles of reciprocal advantage.

The 2d article provides, that upon the conclusion of the peace, the bashaw of Tripoli shall deliver up to the American Squadron now off Tripoli, all the Americans now in his possession, and on condition thereof, all the subjects of the bashaw of Tripoli now in the power of the United States, shall be delivered up to him; and as the number of Americans in the possession of the bashaw of Tripoli amounts to 200 men more or less, and the number of Tripolitans subjects in the power of the Americans, to about 100, the bashaw of Tripoli shall receive from the United States the sum of sixty thousand dollars, as a payment for the difference between the respective prisoners.

The 3d article declares, that upon the conclusion of the peace aforesaid, between the U. S. and the regency of Tripoli, all the forces of the U. S. which have been in hostility against the regency of Tripoli in the province of Derne, or elsewhere within the dominions of the said bashaw, shall be withdrawn therefrom, and no supplies shall be given by order behalf of the U. States during the continuance of peace, to any of the subjects of said bashaw, who may be in hostility against him, or any part of his dominions; and the Americans shall use all the means in their power, to persuade the brother of the said bashaw, who has co-operated with them at Derne, &c. to withdraw from the territory of the bashaw of Tripoli, but they will not use any force or improper means to effect that object, and in case he shall withdraw himself as aforesaid, the bashaw engages to deliver up to him his wife and his children now in his power.

Signed June 3d, 1805.

These preliminary articles were of course entered into before the general treaty, of which they form the basis, was concluded. The articles of the general treaty consist of such only as have been made with the most favorable and powerful nations, with one exception as honorable to us as it is unprecedented in the history of Tripolitan treaties; that in case of a future war, the prisoners shall not be considered or treated as slaves, but be exchanged man for man, according to rank, or redeemed at a very low stipulated rate.

By this treaty we have not violated our treaty with the exiled bashaw, or even disappointed any expectation which he could reasonably have formed. The U. States had always held out to him the idea, that we should have complete liberty to make a peace, whenever our own interests should demand it. Our connection with him was always considered as a matter of co-operation, not as a compact of alliance. We have already alleviated the ex-bashaw's misfortunes by obtaining the restoration of his wife and family, which is represented to have been the most formidable obstacle in the way of negotiation. And perhaps it may be incumbent upon the honor or humanity of the United States, to make some provision for his subsistence and accommodation.

The character of the two brothers is represented by our countrymen in very different colors. The deposed bashaw, endowed with little capacity, and addicted to fond propensities; the ruling monarch possessed of a strong understanding, capable of perceiving and estimating merit wherever it is to be found, of elevated sentiments and of aspiring ambition. His prime minister is a Russian, not remarkable for the vigour of his talents. His minister of foreign affairs, a Tripolite by birth with endowments which would adorn any of the cabinets of Europe, is a man upon whom devolves the great burden of the government.

We have formed the most erroneous ideas of the treatment which our countrymen received in Tripoli. There was a marked and honorable distinction between them and the other christian captives. The common seamen were not compelled to work upon the fortifications of the town longer than 4 o'clock every day; after which hour, they were permitted to seek their own amusements, or labor for their own emolument. The officers were confined, but not chained, and they had every accommodation, with which their own purses could supply them. From the consuls of most of the European states, they obtained all those polite attentions which are so grateful at all times, and more especially in a season of adversity. The cook of the Danish consul was their purveyor in the market.

His Tripolitan majesty seems indeed to have conceived the most exalted opinion of the American bravery, resources, and honor; and in every instance conducted himself towards them with the most distinguished politeness. When colonel Lear landed at Tripoli, he was saluted with 9 guns, instead of 7, which had been hitherto the usual tribute of respect. When our countrymen left his city forever, he gave them an adieu full of politeness and sensibility.

A few more deftly sketched facts will close this hasty sketch. Scarce had the treaty of peace been concluded, when some of the corsairs of Tripoli once more resumed their usual occupation, repeated their incursions upon Sicily and Naples, and carried off whole families into captivity.

It has even been said that it was the fear of encountering this danger, which induced the king of Naples to refuse us the loan of his gun boats during the present campaign.

The principal part of our squadron is now on a visit to the Regency of Tunis, with which we have some points of difference to adjust. It will probably take the tour of the Barbary states.—Should they not receive any orders to leave the Mediterranean, they will winter at Syracuse. May they soon be safely moored within our own harbors!

Formerly, when Federalism ruled with her iron rod, it was perfectly unexceptionable, nay, highly laudable, to treat and form tickets, and palm them upon the public as the exclusive friends of order, religion and law.—Now, it is next to high treason with these same men, for Republicans to meet together to select Candidates who in truth and sincerity bore out Republican institutions!

M. Lussac, in his late Aerostatic voyage, when at the height of 21,487 feet, filled a glass vessel with the air of that elevation, and another 800 feet higher; and on his return to Paris this air was carefully analysed and proved to be identically the same with the air obtained in the court yard of the Polytechnic school. The experiments of Messrs. Cavendish, Macarty, Berthollet and Davy, had previously established, that the composition of the atmosphere is the same all over the surface of the earth; and M. Lussac, supported by the experiments of Messrs. Saussure on the Col. du Géant and on the summit of Mont Blanc, has now proved that the atmosphere is the same at the greatest height to which we can ascend on the surface of the earth.

Lond. pap.

A writer in the Gazette insinuates that the friends of Mr. Jefferson were remarkably afraid of every charge which could be made against character. Pray let him tell us, who have shewn most fear, they who have received every insult, and have had their only resource in public opinion, which has ably supported them, or they who have had their support in gag acts, sedition laws, and prosecutions. If we appeal to facts we certainly shall find the argument from fear most conclusively against those who are so free to employ it.

WILLIAM COLSTON, adm'r.

Sept. 24, 1805. 3

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable FARM in Talbot county, state of Maryland, within two miles of the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, wherein Mr. John Bergs now lives, containing about 200 acres of valuable land, about one third part beautifully timbered, with an excellent apple orchard of prime fruit. He thinks it unnecessary to say much concerning the above property, as any person desirous of purchasing will please to view it. If not sold at private sale before the first day of January next, it will then be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on the premises. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, living near the premises.

GEORGE PARRATT.

September 17, 1805. 39 ft.

Notice is hereby given,

ALL persons that stand indebted to the estate of NATHAN WILLIAMS, of Dorchester county, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Robert Williams, legal attorney for Margaret Williams (administrator of the said deceased).—Suits will be commenced against all debtors, without respect to persons: and all those who may have claims against the estate of the said deceased, are desired to bring them forward, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the 7th day of June next ensuing, otherwise by law they will be excluded from all benefit thereof.

K. WILLIAMS, living in Newmarket.

September 24, 1805. 1f.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Queen-Anne's county,

FELLOW CITIZENS,
FROM the solicitations of a number of my Friends in this county, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election; and should I meet with your approbation, I will execute the office with integrity, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Gentlemen,

Yo is very humble servt.

JAMES DIXON.

Queen-Anne's county, Sept. 24, 1805. 31

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened an ACADEMY in Chester Town, for the Education of YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES; where he teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, mathematics, surveying (in theory and practice) navigation, with the use of the globes, sea instruments and charts, on the most moderate terms. He flatters himself the unweary'd assiduity and attention he means to use, in order to facilitate the progress of his pupils in the aforesaid branches of literature, will procure him that portion of public patronage which characterizes a free people.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Chester town, Sept. 24, 1805. 1f.

Kunaway Negro.

WAS committed to the gaol of Washington county, in Maryland, as a runaway, on the 8th of August (instant) a Negro man who says his name is WILL, and that he belongs to JOHN TYLER, near Leesburg, in Virginia. He is about 40 years old, rather low in stature; his clothes are an old grey coat, coat, brown linen trousers, two coarse shirts, and an old wool hat.—He has a large scar on his left arm, which he says has been scalded. The owner is desired to relieve him, or he will be sold agreeably to law.

N. ROCHESTER, Sheriff.

August 30, 1805. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STAYED or stolen from the road leading from Elton to Dover ferry, on Saturday the 22d of August, a dark brown MARE, with a few grey hairs about her flanks, five years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and canter's free and active, with one white hind toe, very large ears, and long tail bone. Ten Dollars reward will be given for the Mare, if taken up and secured, so that the owner get her again, and reasonable charges paid brought home. Li Coleen, the above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the Mare and Thief.

GARRETSON BLADES.

Choptank river, Caroline county,

near Dover ferry.

September 24, 1805. 63

May be had To-morrow,
AT THE STAR OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE,
EASTON.

Blank Notes, separate, or in books,

Blank Check-Books, of differ-

sizes,

Bank Books, of different sizes,

Executed in the best manner, under the direction of the Bank.

Sept. 24

FARMERS' BANK.

A meeting of the Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton, it was ordered that notice be given in the Star, that this Bank will be OPENED on TUESDAY the 24th instant, for the purpose of making Discounts and receiving Deposits, and that for the information of persons at a distance, the following forms of Notes and Checks that will be received at Bank, be subjoined.

(FORM OF NOTE.)

— Dollars. — County or Town. — 1805. — day after date, I promise to pay to C. D. or order, — Dollars, value received, negotiable at the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and payable at the house of E. F. in the town of Easton. A. B.

Two indorsers will be required, one of whom, or the drawer, must be owner of sufficient real estate. No money can be drawn from Bank but by check.

(FORM OF CHECK.)

No. — County or Town. — 1805. Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton, Pay to G. H. or bearer, — Dollars. J. K.

By order of the President and Directors, HALL HARRISON, Cashier. Easton, Sept. 7, 1805. 4

FARMERS' BANK.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from Annapolis and Easton, the following Resolution has been passed at a joint meeting of the Directors of the Bank and Branch Bank.

RESOLVED, That the Directors for the several counties be authorized and directed to receive in their respective counties from all persons who may offer to subscribe for stock in the Farmers' Bank on the 27th, 28th, and 30th of September next, powers of attorney enabling some person to subscribe for them at Annapolis or Easton, as the case may be; and also to receive from persons, so disposed to subscribe, any part or the whole of the amount of said shares, provided that they shall not receive less than fifteen dollars on each share; and all subscriptions made under powers as aforesaid shall be held and deemed as valid, as it made by the individuals themselves at Annapolis or Easton, on the aforesaid days. And the Directors are required to transmit all sums received by virtue of the foregoing power, as soon thereafter as may be effected.

Extract from the proceedings of the joint meeting of the President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Annapolis, on 28th August, 1805.

J. MUIR, Chairman.

FARMERS' BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at Easton on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 27th, 28th, and 30th days of September next, for the disposal of four thousand nine hundred and three Shares in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, which were not heretofore taken in the several counties on the Eastern Shore of the State, and were returned to the late Commissioners. Persons inclined to take shares will be pleased to observe, that Fifteen Dollars per share are to be paid; because original subscribers will have paid three installments before the above stated 27th September.

By order of the President and Directors, H. HARRISON, Cashier. Easton, August 20, 1805. 6

For Sale.

HAT valuable PLANTATION on which the subscriber now dwells, containing near five hundred acres of land, nearly the half of which is cleared and fit for tillage, elegantly situated in Talbot county, on Broad Creek, a fine navigable branch of the Choptank, abounding with every production common to the water. The healthfulness of this place, and all the circumjacent country, is well known. The improvements on this farm are a large brick dwelling house and all necessary out-houses, orchards, &c.; but as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises, it is unnecessary to say more. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber. Who will offer at PUBLIC SALE on Monday the 14th day of October, if fair, if not, the first fair day, a PLANTATION situated in Dorchester county, within a mile of Chickasawomico Drawbridge, heretofore the dwelling place of Robert Rolle, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the subscriber, who will give undoubted titles to the above mentioned lands.

JOHN ROLLE. September 17, 1805. 39

Newmarket Races.

ON Wednesday the 9th of October next, will be run for over the Newmarket Course, the "Jockey Club" purse of two hundred dollars, four miles and repeat, free only for members of the Club.

On Thursday the 10th, a Colts' purse, of one hundred and twenty dollars, two miles heats, free as above.

On Friday the 11th, a Town's purse, the amount of which is not yet known, free for any gentleman's horse, mare or gelding, three miles and repeat, carrying weight agreeable to the rules and regulations of the Club.

On Tuesday previous to the day of annual racing, will be run for over the same course, a sweepstakes of two hundred dollars, between the three years old Colts belonging to Edward Lloyd, James B. Sullivan, William Tilghman and Joseph E. Sullivan, two miles and repeat, carrying ninety pounds, half forfeit.

By order,

C. SULIVANE, Sec'y. September 17, 1805.

Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his MERCHANT and SAW MILLS for a liberal credit, or in exchange for LANDS in Kent, Queen Anne's, or Talbot counties. This property is situated on Pickly Pear creek, in Kent county, Maryland, within one mile of Chester river, one mile from Chester Town, and six from the Head of Chester; there is an excellent landing one mile from the mills, from which vessels of from 50 to 70 tons can at all times trade with great convenience. There are upwards of sixty acres of land belonging to the mill, about eight of which are covered with timber; also a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen and necessary out houses. The situation is high and healthy; the stream is equal if not superior to any in the county. Also, a large commodious two story BRICK STORE at the Head of Chester, with a good lot attached to the same, and a granary and corn house. Possession may be had at any time between this and the first of January next. For terms apply to

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Kent county, Maryland, September 17, 1805. 49

For Sale.

A LIKELY young Negro WOMAN, with two Children. She is an excellent plain cook, has been accustomed to all sorts of house works, and is fit for no fault. She will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security. Apply to John Goldsbrough, Esq. of Easton, or to the subscriber.

WM. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, jun. Myrtle Grove, September 17, 1805.

N. B. If the above Negro is not sold by the first of November, she will then be for hire.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in the fall of the year 1801, a small STEER, supposed then to be between 2 and 3 years old, his colour black, with the exception of a streak of red along his back, white face and belly; his mark appears to be that of the cattle which belonged to the late Arthur Bryan; and he is supposed to be one of several that were lost, in driving them from Kent Island to the vendue of Mr. Bryan's property, in the summer or autumn of the above year. Should he have strayed from any person who purchased cattle at the aforesaid vendue, the owner is requested to take him in, and if he will be delivered to Mr. William Bryan, as property that belonged to his brother.

ROBERT TUITE.

Queen Ann's county, Sept. 17, 1805. 39

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George J. Dawson, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same on or before the seventeenth day of the third month next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand the 17th day of February of the ninth month, eighteen hundred and five.

JOHN KEMP, Esq'r. of Geo. J. Dawson, dec'd. 9th mo: 17, 1805. 39

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court.

AUGUST TERM, 1805.

ORDERED by the Court, that John Kennard, junior, executor of William Hicks, late of Kent county deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the advertisement following, for six weeks successively.

Test., R. BARROLL, Register of Wills for Kent county.

Notice.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Hicks, late of Kent county deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 19th day of August 1805.

JOHN KENNARD, junr. adm'r. of Wm. Hicks, dec'd. 6

In Chancery.

August 23, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by William W. Hadaway, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Colligan Hadaway, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the fifth day of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton newspaper before the end of September next.

The report states, that fifteen acres of land, part of a tract of land called "Miles End," in Talbot county, was sold for 162 dollars, 50 cents.

True Copy.

Tell., SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Reg. Cor. Can., 39

To be Sold at Private Sale.

THAT well known Farm within three miles of Easton, at present occupied by ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN, known by the name of Peach Blossom; containing between three and four hundred acres of valuable Land, well timbered and inclosed; with good meadows, orchards, &c.—The soules are in good order; and as it is presumed purchasers would wish to view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For further particulars apply to ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN, on the premises, or to

GEORGE R. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, July 16, 1805. 49

Forty-five Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, living

near Salisbury, in Worcester county,

on the 26th of July last, a Negro woman

named VENUS; she is about five feet six inches high, of a dark yellow complexion,

a tolerable full face, and has a remarkable

car on her stomach, between her breasts,

about the size of two grains of corn, ex-

plained by a burn. Whoever takes up

aid Negro, and secures her in any gaol in

the state of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New

Jersey, or Maryland, and gives immediate

notice thereof, so that the subscriber ma-

get her again, shall receive the above re-

ward.

JAMES FOOKES, of Thomas.

Sept. 10, 1805. 39

N. B. It is expected she has a pass, which

he person apprehending her is requested

to take care of if found with her.

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In its usual variety, executed in the nea-

manner, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest

notice at the STAR OFFICE.

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